

EXETER CATHEDRAL RESTORATION

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

JUNE 17, 1949



TWO SHILLINGS



"CUPPED IN A HOLLOW OF THE HILLS": LOCH TROOL, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

Alfred Furness

PERSONAL

CARAVAN TO LET. Seatown, Dorset, in farmer's field near beach; 3-berth; 4-5 gns. weekly.—Box 1746.

EX-ROYAL ENGINEER OFFICER and Wife wish take over management small Country Hotel, Inn or Guest House; experienced catering; keen, energetic, artistic couple both domesticated and adaptable. Would like chance to improve going concern or open new venture on above lines.—Box 1736.

EDUCATED Young Lady, keen veterinary but only small experience, 7 years Jersey cows, fond farm life, rides and drives car. Congenial post wanted; live as family. Isolation no objection. South-West preferred but not essential.—Box 1738.

RUTHIN, NORTH WALES. Visit Llanrhudd Hall, a charming old Georgian house; many interesting antiques in oak, mahogany and walnut; examples of the Regency period and several unique four-poster beds; reasonable prices.—MR. AND MRS. VERNON GITTINS (date of Liverpool) welcome a visit; open daily. Tel.: Ruthin 2407.

WEST SUSSEX. Pleasant home atmosphere in doctor's comfortable country house offered to convalescent or semi-invalid. Central heating; home-grown produce.—Box 1739.

MISCELLANEOUS

ABSOLUTELY no maintenance, no plumbing, just plug in, switch on and forget. **THE STOKES SELF-CONTAINED GARDEN FOUNTAIN**, 10 gns. Spray up to 10 ft. high, uses same water continuously, beneficial to plants and fish; 100 hours running for 4d. Sent C.O.D.—Full particulars from **HANCOCK INDUSTRIES, LTD.**, 15, The Old Barn, Lingfield, Surrey. Tel. 487.

BIGGS OF MAIDENHEAD (established 1866). Fine antique furniture and old English silver on view and for sale at 32, High Street, Maidenhead, Berks. Open till 5 p.m. every Saturday. Tel.: Maidenhead 963.

BLAGDON FISHERY. Orders are being booked now for the supply of Brown and Rainbow Trout eyed ova (wild fish) during the 1949/1950 spawning season.—Apply: **MANAGER, Bristol Waterworks Company, Telephone Avenue, Bristol 1.**

BOOKS Purchased for Cash. Libraries or small Collections on general English Literature and old books on Travel, the Colonies, Sport, Flowers, etc., wanted.—W. J. STANISLAS, Booksellers, 30, Holborn, London, E.C.1.

BOOKPLATES designed and printed to your special requirements. Stamp for full particulars.—CLARKE, Lane Head, Windermere.

BOOKPLATES—Sporting, heraldic and decorative, designed to suit individual taste, 10 gns. Also a series of six distinctive Bookmarks, 3/- post free.—H. T. PRIME, 1, Elton Gardens, Darlington.

BOWLS. When buying new equipment, remember **JACQUES LAWN BOWLS** show a bias in your favour. Hand-made by craftsmen.—**JOHN JACQUES & SONS, LTD.**, makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

BURN WASTE OIL. Fixture or portable immersion Heaters for poultry, pigs, greenhouses, £16, £22, carriage paid. S.A.E. details please.—J. A. JUDGE, 38, Stockton Lane, Yorks.

CARPETS DYED OR CLEANED at home or in our works. Town or country. Estimates with pleasure.—**FLEET CLEANING SERVICES**, 126, Kentish Town Road, N.W.1. GULLIVER 3851.

"CLEANALL" SERVICE. Town or Country residence, office or factory premises cleaned throughout. Walls, woodwork, carpets, curtains and furniture included. Parquet and all wood flooring machine surfaced and polished.—**HOUSEHOLD AND INDUSTRIAL CLEANING CO., LTD.**, 32, Grosvenor Gardens, Mews North, S.W.1. SLOane 1050.

FARM RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Well-known widely used, carefully designed, modern, practical forms of record covering Farm Accounts, Wages, Cropping and Cultivation, Milk Yields, Service, Attested Herds, Full Pedigree (Dairy Cattle or Beef), Tractor Working, Movement of Animals, etc., etc. Complete list on application: **ROBERT DINWIDDIE & CO., LTD.**, Agricultural Publishers, Dumfries, Scotland.

FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE. CHEAPER THAN STRING! Insulated, waterproof, suitable for fencing, packing, horticulture, etc., break-point 545 lbs., 55/- per mile coil; minimum quantity 1,000 ft. for 20/-; carriage paid; immediate delivery. Write for free sample.—Dept. 6, 6/o STREETS, 110, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

FRESH FISH TRIMMINGS. First-class protein feedstuff for dogs, wildfowl, trout, mink farms, etc., 7/- per stone, carriage paid. Special quotations for cwt. lots and over.—**JOHN DORY (FISHERIES), LTD.**, 130, Albert Street, Grimsby.

FURS? Ladies—At last the moth bogy is overcome, have your Furs cleaned and de-mothed by the C.E.L. process at GRIGGS OF GRIVAN. All furs when processed are guaranteed moth-proofed for one year. Cold storage is now not necessary. This is the opportunity you have been waiting for.

GARDEN POOLS. Lakes and Streams. We supply Ornamental and Coarse FISH, WATER LILIES, PLANTS, MOLLUSCS, FOODS, NETS, etc. We also purchase surplus Goldfish, Orfe, etc.—**L. HAIG & CO., LTD.** (Dept. CL), The Aquatic Farm, Newdigate, Surrey (established 40 years).

GLOVES. Fur-backed Gauntlets, hand sewn from your own fur or pelts.—**D. BUCKLEY**, Cartmel, Grange-over-Sands.

INTERIOR DECORATION SPECIALISTS. Colour schemes in period and modern styles.—W. & R. ELLY, 116 Clapham Manor Street, S.W.4. Tel.: MACaulay 5215.

IF you use either A.C. or D.C. you can operate Barber "300" ultra-violet sun lamp. Available for full body bath therapy, under supervision, to holders of medical certificates. Price £20/1/6.—**BARBER ELECTRICAL SERVICES LTD.**, Bourneville, Birmingham.

THATCHING, NORFOLK REED THATCHERS, LTD. Invite your inquiries.—"Thatches," Loudwater Lane, Chorley Wood Herts.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS

KNITTING. Customers' wool hand-knitted or old woollies re-made.—**JONES, Oak Cottage, Haslemere.** Stamped envelope, please.

LAKE AND RIVER DREDGING. Repairs to sluices and overflows. Land clearing and levelling contractors. Fish traps and sluices made for any lake, etc.—**JOHN TURNER & CO., LTD.**, Weston-on-the-Green, Blestere, Oxon.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED BOOK CLUB, with emphasis on illustrated travel, biography and factual books—rarely fiction—has vacancies for a few members. One well-bound book a month for 4/- though priced at up to 21/- elsewhere.—Details from **READERS' UNION, Dept. CF, Letchworth.**

PIPE SMOKERS—you should try Countryman, the coltsfoot mixture that may solve your smoking problem. Sample 2 ozs. 2/6, 1 lb. 4/6, post free.—**COUNTRYSIDE PRODUCTS, 43m, Gildred Road, Eastbourne.**

SELLING JEWELLERY OR SILVER? We pay £5-£50 for cultured pearl necklaces; £10-£20 18-ct. pocket watches and chains; £3-£10 solid silver sports cups and trophies; £10-£50 gold cigarette cases; £25-£150 diamond eternity rings and watches; £20 for £5 gold pieces; £15-£50 solid silver tea-sets and trays; up to £1,000 for diamond or coloured stone rings, brooches, bracelets and earrings. Valuation by qualified expert (Fellow Gemmological Association). Register your parcels (we send cash or offer per return) or call at **M. HAYES & SONS, LTD.**, 106, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. HOLBORN 8177. Telegrams: "Goldcase 51th, London."

THE FINEST Hand-woven Woolen Tweeds for country suiting, etc., by Messrs. Taylor-Lowen. Also lvellest Cashmere, Botany, Shetland, knitting wools.—Box 1673.

TWIN SETS, etc., knit to your own size, in the colour you really want and usually in only a few days, in Patons & Baldwin's best quality shrink-resist wools. Over 50 shades to choose from. Prices from £4/17/6 for 34 bust.—**NICHOL, Kneller, Corbridge, Northumberland.**

UNIVERSAL AUNTS, LTD., Knightsbridge, S.W.1, for help of all kinds. Removals, spring cleaning, shopping arranged. Accommodation in London and country; children's holiday homes. Travel arrangements. SLO 5101.

YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS

BEAUTIFULLY converted Barge Houseboat moored Chelsea, 72 x 20 feet; 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, large living room, gas cooker, main electricity, c.h.w., telephone, wireless, refrigerator, coal and electric fires, attractively furnished, fitted carpets and cupboards throughout. Complete £4,000. Owners going abroad.—Box 1754.

FOR SALE, Houseboat of exceptional attraction, furnished or unfurnished; measuring 112 ft., beam 18 ft. Saloon 18 ft. x 17 ft. 8 ins., 3 state cabins, 2 modern bathrooms, modern galley, refrigerator, pantry, storage, cupboards. Double saloon 14 ft. 6 ins. x 8 ft. 5 ins. Sailing dinghy 12 ft. 8 ins. complete. Electric light and water on main. Tubular heating. Bus and garage near. Private mooring near Christchurch; very suitable as permanent residence.—Box 387, SMITHS, Square, Bournemouth.

HOUSEBOAT for Sale, Hamble river. Accommodates seven; luxuriously-fitted all-year residence. Rayburn cooker, water heater, Siesta stove. Lounge. £2,500.—Box 1767.

MOTOR YACHT, twin Gardner diesel, 70 ft. x 15 ft. x 6 ft. 2 in. (not a conversion). Built 1938 by eminent builder, 8 silk, 2 double cabins, 1 single. H.c. throughout, bathroom. Large deck saloon and dining saloon. Lavishly appointed by Maples. Magnificent condition. Seen South Coast. £12,500.—Box 1755.

EDUCATIONAL

FREE to people who want to write! Test for yourself our renowned system of postal tuition by famous writers in Short Story, Article writing, etc. Send 2/-d. stamp for Specimen Lesson and informative book, "Earn Another Income," giving details of exclusive Courses by Enid Blyton, John Brophy, Beverley Nichols, Pamela Hansford Johnson, Reginald Simpson, etc.—**SCHOOL OF AUTHORSHIP, LTD.** (CPS), Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2/-d. for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of our famous course.—**REGENT INSTITUTE**, 185a, Palace Gate, W.8.

FOR SALE

21-LITRE Daimler Car (1939) for sale; perfect condition.—Box 1735.

"ANGLERS' EXCHANGE" and price list of wide range of fishing tackle, of interest to all anglers, post free, 3d.—**FOSTER BROS.**, Midland Works, Ashbourne.

ALL new and Tax Free. Linen Lengths: (a) Off-White, 13 ft. x 27 in., 19/6 each. (b) White, 8 ft. x 50 in., 21/- each. (c) White, 7 1/2 ft. x 50 in., 25/- each. Parachutes: (a) Each panel area 2 sq. yds. 1. Pure White Heavy English 8 Silk, 22/6. 2. 4 panels 42/6, 6 panels 60/-. 2. Primrose Nylon, 2 panels 13/-, 4 panels 23/-. 3 panels 43/-. (b) Cream Cambric, 12 panels, each panel 30 in. x 60 in. Whole Parachute, 15/-. Carr. Free. Satisfaction or money back.—**H. CONWAY, LTD.** (Dept. 13), 139-143, Stoke Newington High Street, London, N.16.

COLLECTOR OF CONTEMPORARY ART disposing of fine example Frances Hodgkins (1890), Katherine Church (1917), and Modern Greek, Varda (1923). To be seen London.—Box 1675.

FIRST EDITIONS for sale. Investment prices—many as cheap as new, non-collected books. Also signed copies, limited editions, etc.—State interests and wants to **BM/FCWA, London, W.C.1.**

WANTED

WANTED, Stories and Articles for American Journals.—**DONALD CRAIG, Holycross, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.**

HOTELS AND GUESTS

AN ATTRACTIVE HOLIDAY in beautiful and mild West Wight. The **OSBORNE PRIVATE HOTEL** Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, offers hospitality, bathing, boating, golf and excellent food. Garage. Reduced terms to early spring visitors. Summer terms from 6 to 7 gns. per week. Tel.: Freshwater 236.

ARDNAGASHEL HOUSE, BANTRY, CO. CORK, EIRE, for holidays in the warmest corner of Ireland. River and sea fishing, sailing, bathing, golf, billiards, first-class food and every comfort. Inclusive terms 8/- to 10 gns.

BATH, PRATT'S HOTEL, SOUTH PARADE Enjoy a sojourn at this delightful hotel amid 18th-century environment. Centrally situated 3 minutes Mineral Water Baths, Abbey, etc. Perfect comfort. South aspect. Continental chef. Excellent service. Lift. Radiators in all rooms. Cellular for discriminating tastes. Sixty rooms.

BEACON HILL HOTEL, NEWTON FERRERS, SOUTH DEVON. Country House Hotel, under new ownership, in 4 1/2 acres. Private wooded path to river. Close to sea. Sailing, fishing, bathing, etc. Summer £7/1/- to £10/10/-. Reduced terms spring and autumn. Tel.: Newton Ferrers 278.

CARLYON BAY, St. Austell, S. Cornwall. **CLIFF HEAD HOTEL.** "Signpost" 1949 refers to us as "This most hospitable hotel," and concludes "Full marks for Cliff Head." Overlooks South Devon, with sea, golf, squash, badminton, tennis, bathing, sea fishing. A private cinema. Special terms in June. Club licence. Tel.: Par 125.

CHELTENHAM, LILLEY BROOK HOTEL. A.A.A.A.A. R.A.C., 200 ft. above the town. The Golfers' Paradise, for there is not only its own excellent 18-hole golf course adjoining, but here is outstanding comfort in the best country house atmosphere. The cuisine is notably good and there is a well stocked bar. Billiards, hard tennis court and riding stables. Weekend dinner dance. Tel. 5861/2.

CRAIGMOHER, COROFIN, CO. CLARE. Free fishing River Fergus and many lakes; boats free; abundant trout, some salmon, good pike fishing. Free shooting. Hunting, hacking, golf. Lahinch. Best food, best beds, courteous service.—**DOUGLAS.**

DEVON, EBFORD MANOR, TOPSHAM, offers hospitality to lovers of sea bathing, boating, tennis, squash, bridge. Moderate terms.

ENJOY A WEEK'S REST NEXT WEEKEND. Two or three days at the **DOWNS HOTEL, Hassocks, work workers.** Tonic air and lovely scenery with the good food and perfect comfort of this first-class hotel at the foot of the Sussex South Downs will set you up in no time. Tennis, putting, riding; central for golf. Resident physiotherapist. One hour London.—Tel.: Hassocks 630.

FARM and garden produce, comfort and courtesy at **Hartsfield Country House Hotel, Betchworth, Surrey** (Tel.: Betchworth 2343), 24 miles London, 3 miles Reigate Gravel, bus route. Lift, basins, central heating.

GREENWOOD HALL, MOFFAT. A charming retreat for rest or recreation in the romantic Scottish Borders. Rough shooting, fishing, golf, riding. Attractive terms offered to permanent residents. Phone 287.

ISLAY, MACHRIE HOTEL, H. and C. in all bedrooms. Home farm, excellent cuisine, fully licensed. 18-hole golf course, fishing and rough shooting. Private beach.—Apply: Resident Proprietor. Tel.: Port Ellen 10.

ISLE OF SKYE, DUNRINELL, Country House Hotel, Kyleakin, near railway. Comfortable beds, h. and c. all rooms, electric light. Sea trout fishing in private loch and river, also brown trout lochs, rough shooting, bathing, sea fishing. Send for leaflet.

KNAPPE CROSS HOTEL, NEAR EXMOUTH, S. DEVON. A.A.A.A.A. R.A.C. The ideal setting overlooking sea and estuary, with the loveliest country around. A superbly appointed country house hotel in 28 acres of delightful grounds. Few vacancies June and July. Also booking for autumn. Licensed. Tel.: Exmouth 3643.

MUDDIFORD, near Barnstaple, N. Devon. **BROOMHILL.** A very comfortably appointed country house in 150 acres lovely grounds, which retains its home-like atmosphere, but has the amenities of a well-managed hotel. Delightful country fare. Tel.: Shirwell 62.

NEAR CRICKHOWELL, BRECONSHIRE. Amidst beautiful scenery overlooking the Usk, and with its own stretch of fishing water (salmon and trout), **GLIFFAES COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL** offers fishermen and their families a peaceful, picturesque and bountiful holiday at reasonable terms.—Write: S. G. BRABNER, Resident Director. Tel.: Bwlch 30. Ashley Courtenay recommended.

NEW INN HOTEL, MUDDIFORD, near Barnstaple. Scenery of exquisite beauty. Central for all N. Devon. Enjoy the freedom of a comfortable full h.c. inn, with good food and wines. Vi-spring beds, h. and c., etc. Riding and rough shooting. Tel.: Shirwell 43.

NEWQUAY, TREGUERRIAN PRIVATE HOTEL. Watergate Bay, sheltered. Sea views from most rooms. Beach 1 min. away. Interior sprung beds, h. and c. in all bedrooms. Summer terms from 5 to 8 gns. Early morning tea.

OTTERBOURNE HOTEL, BUDLEIGH SALTERN, A.A.A. and R.A.C. Licensed. A quiet modern establishment, facing sea, full of homely comfort and old-world charm, but in the matter of good food and fine Yorkshire cooking it yields second place to none.

PAYING GUESTS. The owners of lovely Country House beautifully situated in the midst of the Exe Valley, near Tiverton, give personal attention to comfort of two or three guests. Private drawing room, separate dining room, bedrooms, bathrooms. Lovely gardens, farm and staff. References exchanged; moderate terms.—Lor 1737.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

PLEASE ACCEPT our assurance that you may safely book at this lovely Elizabethan manor for your holidays, in the certainty of finding beautiful, unspoilt countryside (350 ft. above sea level), delightful, well-timbered grounds—with 200 acres of woods adjoining—a friendly, tranquil atmosphere, and meals that are varied, ample and most appetisingly cooked and served. Riding, tennis, quail tennis, archery, billiards, table tennis, etc.—if you will; but plenty of deck chairs, books and sunny corners. Regular car service to Oxford (7 miles), via golf course if required, at nominal rates. Club license for residents.—**STUDLEY PRIORY COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL, Horton-cum-Studley, Oxford.**

PORTLEDGE HOTEL, FAIRY CROSS, NEAR BIDEFORD, DEVON. Beautiful, interesting, and full of character, in 52 acres with private beach. Run down for a few days—you will then want to book for the spring or summer. Superb comfort, exquisite cuisine. Fully licensed. Write for brochure. Tel.: Horns Cross 263.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL, DAWLISH, S. DEVON. Few vacancies for July. Excellent food. Own farm produce. Bathing, riding, fishing, golf. Phone 3256.

SALCOMBE, S. Devon. TIDES REACH HOTEL. A.A. and R.A.C. appointed. Beside a lovely sandy cove on very edge of the water. Most modern standard of comfort. Own boats, bathing floats, garage. Fully booked from 23rd July to 10th September.—Tel. 288.

SHANNON, HODSON'S BAY HOTEL, ATH-LONE, EIRE. Free fishing in Lough Ree (Shannon) and adjoining rivers; boats and experienced gillies available. Good pike fishing. Free shooting. Garage. Hotel situated on Athlone Golf Links (18 holes) and beside Lough Ree.—For terms, apply to Managers.

STRATTON HOUSE HOTEL, CIRENCESTER. offers perfect holiday accommodation amidst beautiful surroundings. Residents welcomed. Excellent cuisine, with our own garden produce and poultry. Hunting, shooting, fishing and golf, all within easy reach. Hard tennis court. Licensed. Phone: Cirencester 835. Ashley Courtenay recommended.

THE PALACE HOTEL, TORQUAY. This famous Hotel with the "Country House atmosphere," still provides unequalled amenities at inclusive terms, no service or other charge is made. Standing in its own 25 acres of beautiful grounds (which include the famous 9-hole short golf course) and situated on the delightful Devon coast, the Palace offers everything that makes the perfect holiday. Dancing, cinema, golf (9- and 18-hole courses), tennis (hard and covered courts), squash, swimming, etc. Resident professionals always available. Send for illustrated brochure.—Manager: **GEORGE CONQUEST, Telephone 221.**

THE HALL, POLSTEAD, SUFFOLK, with superb views of Constable and Gainsborough country, the artist's paradise. The Ideal Guest House for retired people. Every comfort and consideration in a peaceful, peaceful surroundings. Own farmery. Brochure on request. Boxford 333.

WARGRAVE, BERKS. HILL LANDS HOTEL. High and sunny, overlooking Chilterns. Central heating throughout, gas fires, h. and c. in all rooms. Five minutes to buses. From 6 gns. (Tel. 36).

WEST PARK HOTEL, LINGFIELD. Farm produce, h. and c. Terms: 7 gns. weekly. Permanent 6 gns. weekly. Telephone: Cophorne 286.

SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of The Control of Engagement Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Vacant

GOOD HOME given to lady in exchange for light domestic help; two in family and one away at school. Modern residence near Nottingham. Reference exchanged. Reasonable salary paid.—Apply Box 1756.

WANTED In September, well-educated young lady to help mother with three young children. Near Northampton. Live as family.—Box 1741.

WANTED, Chauffeur-Handyman, wife to help in house when necessary; cottage, electric light, h. and c. water provided. Good references essential.—**CHRISTIAN SMITH, Sigglethorpe, near Hull.**

Wanted

EDUCATED GIRL would like employment on estate, preferably where bloodstock kept; five years' experience stud work, Hunters, Ponies. Interested in all country activities. Free end of July.—**G. WOLLASTON, Funtington Lodge, Chichester.**

GENTLEWOMAN, Dom. Sc. training, experienced, wishes post as Housekeeper, country preferred. Any consensual post will be considered.—Box 1740.

GARDENING

BLUE HYDRANGEAS, "Ingleton Wood" Blue Hydrangeas. Many thousands of plants in stock in over 30 finest varieties, grown outdoors by a specialist, ensuring hardiness and vigour. Descriptive list with cultural instructions, 2/-d.—**BEAUCHAMPT, CLARK, Mersham, Kent.**

CHOICE FLOWERS 10/6 and 21/- boxes. Book now. Orders accepted for peaches and other fruits as and when ready, same price. A few more private customers accepted.—**INDIO GARDENS, Bovey Tracey.**

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED. Sherwood Cup, Chelsea Show, 1927. Note new address.—**GEORGE G. WHITELEGG** (of Chislehurst) Nurseries, Knockholt, Kent.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

For Sale

45 COPIES "C. Life" 1947, 22 early 1948. Good condition. 1/- per copy, postage extra.—**TINKER, 87, Llanerch Road, W. Colwyn Bay.**

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
ADVERTISING PAGE 14.0

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2735

JUNE 17, 1949

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of Dr. H. A. C. Gregory, M.C.

WIGGIN HILL FARM, ST. IVES, HUNTINGDON. 389 ACRES

Huntingdon 6 miles. Cambridge 15 miles. London 65 miles.

The superbly equipped Breeding Establishment for Pedigree Dairy Cattle of world-wide fame.



GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and water.

Farm manager's house and two cottages.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RANGES OF FARM BUILDINGS

Surrounded by concrete roads and having main water and fluorescent lighting laid on.

Modern cowsheds for 130.

Twelve well-drained concrete yards. Ample loose boxes, calf pens and bull boxes.

Large centrally placed fodder store with overhead railway from which the yards and buildings can be served under cover.

Two grass-drying plants.

The land lies in a ring fence and includes some of the most successful Lucerne-Cocksfoot Leys in the country.



VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE. FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a whole in July (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. T. NORTON, SON & HAMILTON, 4, St. Peters Hill, Grantham, Lincs.

Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Illustrated particulars price 2/6.)

"DROMENAGH," IVER HEATH, BUCKS

Gerrards Cross 4 miles. London 18 miles. Excellent road and rail facilities.



THE RESIDENCE

A finely appointed Queen Anne style Residence of mellowed red brick and tiled roof standing in timbered parkland.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 principal, 7 secondary and 3 maids' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Central heating.

Main water and electricity.

Entrance lodge. Garages and stabling with flat.

The pleasure gardens and woodland walks are well known to garden lovers and horticultural experts.



THE HOME FARM

HOME FARM OF 174 ACRES with extensive buildings including T.T. cowhouse for 24. Bailiff's house, 6 cottages and a secondary farmstead.

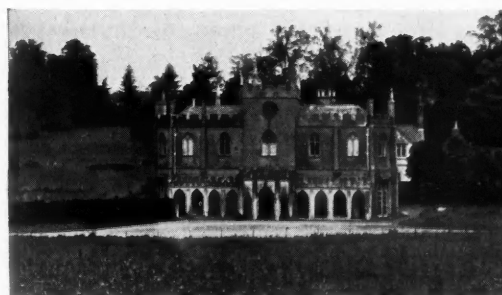
IN ALL 341 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE ON COMPLETION

FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a whole or in 10 Lots in the Hanover Square Estate Room, on Tuesday, June 21, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. DENTON HALL & BURGIN, 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. HETHERINGTON & SECRET, Gerrards Cross and Beaconsfield, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Illustrated particulars 2/6.)

OXFORDSHIRE. LONDON 42 MILES

BRAZIER PARK, IPSDEN



An imposing Country Residence in the Gothic style of architecture.

Five reception, 13 principal and 9 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Servants' hall. Main water. Central heating. Electricity from private plant.

Well timbered grounds. Walled kitchen garden. Garages. Stabling and farm buildings.

Five cottages. Bungalow.

ABOUT 50 ACRES

Mainly with Vacant Possession.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY AUCTION as a whole or in two Lots at the Town Hall, Henley-on-Thames on Friday, July 8, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Solicitors: Messrs. HUNTERS, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-)

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CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

5 MILES FROM CIRENCESTER

Kemble Junction, main line station, 2 miles. Paddington 2 hours.

POOLE KEYNES HOUSE



In impeccable order and comprising 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern domestic offices (Aga cooker). Main electric light and power. Excellent water supply. First-class central heating systems (automatic electric firing). Four garages and out-buildings. Charming timbered garden in a high state of cultivation.

Three paddocks.

11 ACRES

Auction at King's Head Hotel, Cirencester, July 18, 1949, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold).

Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel. 334/5
Solicitor: S. D. POTTS, Esq., Westminster Bank Chambers, Macclesfield, Derbyshire. Tel. 2194.

Auction Sale, Wednesday, July 20, 1949, at our College Green Salerooms at 2.30 p.m.
WORLD-FAMOUS SEA-TROUT AND SALMON FISHERY: COSTELLO AND LODGE

CONNEMARA, CO. GALWAY

This Fishery has long been known as without doubt one of the finest in Ireland or the British Isles comprising exclusive rights on about 3 miles of the Coshla River from the mouth and renowned Glenickmurren Lough with tributary rivers and lesser lakes, with **ABOUT 110 STATUTE ACRES** Set in beautifully wooded grounds and gardens, the rust tiled and gabled Lodge is exceptionally attractive from all aspects. 24 miles Galway City by excellent scenic coast road.

Separate granite-built thatched cottage with modern fittings. Two gillies' cottages. Island boat-house on lough.

COSTELLO LODGE is a luxurious, spacious and modern Residence built around 1925 regardless of cost and embodying every convenience. Four double and 9 single upstairs bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, staff quarters and bath-room, lounge hall and 3 very beautiful reception rooms. Sun verandahs. Exceptional kitchen, offices, etc. Garages. Outbuildings. Electric light throughout. Furniture, fittings, boats, etc., may be taken over at a valuation by purchaser.

View strictly by appointment. Full particulars from the Solicitors: Messrs. E. & G. STAPLETON, 29, Molesworth Street, Dublin, or from the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE (Arthur W. McCabe, M.I.A.A., F.A.I.), 30, College Green, Dublin. 'Phone 77601 (2 lines).



WEST SUSSEX

Pleasantly situated within easy reach of Chichester Harbour and the coast.



VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

having lounge hall, dining room, 5 bedrooms, bath-room, cloakroom, excellent offices. Main water and electricity. Modern drainage. Easily maintained gardens. Garage. About three-quarters of an acre

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

Details of the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester. Tel. 2633/4.

NORTH BEDFORDSHIRE

PLEASANT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN HIGH PARKLAND

3-4 reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms convenient domestic offices.

Main water and electricity. Approved drainage. Central heating.

Two modernised cottages (Vac. Poss.). Garage for 5 cars. Range of loose boxes.

Pleasant gardens, kitchen garden, 2 paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,500 Alternatively, House, garage, gardens and one paddock can be purchased for £7,000.



WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON W.1

GROsvenor 3121
(3 lines)

HANTS

In a favourite residential area, within daily access of London. Buses near by. High above sea level with glorious views.

A WELL-APPOINTED MANOR HOUSE



Containing a number of original features and in first-class order throughout.

Six best bed., 3 excellent bath., hall, 3 reception rooms; staff wing with bath.

Main electricity and water.

Hard tennis court. Swimming pool. Model T.T. buildings, cottages, and farm-land in hand.

PRICE £38,750 WITH 165 ACRES

Inspection invited by appointment with WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, W.1.

SUSSEX

On the edge of a village. Main line station 4½ miles. On high ground with delightful open views to the south. London one hour.

A LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Modernised and equipped with all up-to-date requirements.

Seven bed., 3 lavishly fitted bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms and cocktail bar.

Main water and electricity.

Central heating. Garage.

Pleasant grounds with kitchen garden and pasture fields.



PRICE £18,000 WITH OVER 12 ACRES

Highly recommended by WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

KENT HILLS, LONDON 24 MILES

Facing south, 700 feet up in perfect seclusion. With magnificent views. Close to station.

GREENHILLWOOD, WROTHAM



AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE
containing 2 reception, sun loggia, 5 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms (all with basins), bathroom. Central heating. Main electricity and water.

Detached Studio (26 ft. by 23 ft.). Garage.
Grounds with delightful woodland and terraced gardens.

ABOUT 8 ACRES VACANT POSSESSION

Freehold for Sale by Auction at a low reserve
at the Auction Offices, 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, on Wednesday, June 29, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).



Solicitors: Messrs. SOLE, SAWBRIDGE & CO., 62, New Broad Street, E.C.2.

Auctioneers: Messrs. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY.

NORTHWOOD

Within easy reach of six well-known Golf Courses.

Station 1 mile (London 30 minutes).



A WELL BUILT HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Occupying secluded position
300 feet up with excellent views.

3/4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. All main services.

Double garage with 2 rooms over.

Matured grounds beautifully laid out and well kept.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,159)

WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE

(Adjoining). Only 19 miles from London.

600 feet up enjoying complete seclusion.

A PICTURESQUE HOUSE BUILT OF BRICK WITH HORSHAM STONE ROOF.

Three reception rooms, loggia, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Self-contained staff quarters. Central heating. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Modern drainage.

Large garage.

First-class cottage if required.



Attractive grounds, orchard, kitchen garden.

ABOUT 4 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (46,040)

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"

Reading 4441
REGent 0293/3377

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

1, STATION ROAD, READING; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading"
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Close to river and station. Golf 1 mile.

A GEM OF A MUCH MODERNISED TUDOR RESIDENCE

Full of old oak. Masses of oak beams, rafters and exposed oak timbers. Bedrooms with both king and queen truss rafted ceilings, leaded casement and oak mullioned windows.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED WITH ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS, AND HAVING CORK FLOORS THROUGHOUT



Entrance hall, gents' cloaks., a very fine lounge 29 ft. by 15 ft., dining room, model compact offices, a suite of bedroom, bathroom and large clothes closet, 3 other bedrooms, a second bathroom. All main services.

A SMALL FORMAL GARDEN.

DOUBLE GARAGE WITH PLAYROOM.

**VACANT POSSESSION IN SEPTEMBER
OR EARLIER BY ARRANGEMENT**

Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(EUSon 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(REGent 4685)

ACTUALLY ADJOINING A WELL-KNOWN HERTS GOLF COURSE MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

In beautiful position convenient for main line station, one hour's journey to Town.



PRICE £9,750

Specially recommended by the Joint Agents: Messrs. SIMMONS, Letchworth, Herts. (Tel. 56); and MAPLE & Co. LTD., as above (Tel. REGent 4685).

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms. Central heating.

Oak floors Main services.

Brick-built garage (2 cars).

Delightful garden, paved terrace and walks. Herbaceous borders, rose garden, formal beds, etc.

SITUATE ON THE EDGE OF A HERTFORDSHIRE COMMON MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

On high ground overlooking delightful country, close to golf course and convenient for main line station.

Galleried hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, etc.

Central heating, fitted wash basins. Main services.

Garages and stabling.

Attractive garden, tennis court, orchard and paddock.



IN ALL NEARLY 13 ACRES FREEHOLD £12,000

Recommended by the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1. (REGent 4685).



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REgent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Between Tenterden and Rye.
BUDDS FARM, WITTERSHAM



Small Residential and Agricultural Estate of about 250 ACRES with Possession.

Charming Residence with 12 bed and dressing rooms, 7 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, etc.

Garage.
Swimming pool.
Tennis court.

T.T. and Altered Buildings.
Nine excellent cottages.

Modern secondary Residence with 5½ ACRES
Rich and fertile arable and pasture lands, etc.

For Sale privately or by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on June 29 next at 2.30 p.m., in 1 or 2 Lots.

Solicitors: Messrs. ERIC B. POLITZER & CO., 2, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1
Land Agents: Messrs. G. LANGLEY-TAYLOR & PARTNERS, 1, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

ADJOINING THE FAMOUS WALTON HEATH GOLF COURSE A CHOICE AND BEAUTIFULLY FITTED MODERN RESIDENCE IN IDEAL SITUATION



Drive. Hall, 3 reception, loggia, cloakroom, excellent offices, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Oil-burning central heating.
Co.'s services.

Oak floors. Tasteful decorations. Whole in exceptional order.

Cottage. Greenhouse.

2 Garages.

Beautiful gardens, terrace
Kitchen garden.

IN ALL 2½ ACRES

Most highly recommended.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.24,795)

By order of Esors.

CITY OF WINCHESTER

Elevated position in best residential part. Good views.

"MEADWAY," MEAD ROAD, ST. CROSS.



Modern detached Freehold Residence containing hall, 3 reception, sun loggia, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bath., compact offices, with staff accommodation.

Central heating. All Co.'s services, and main drainage.

Pretty pleasure and with productive kitchen gardens of about ½ ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Auction at the Royal Hotel, Winchester, on Tuesday, June 28, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WIGAN & CO., 19, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. SAVAGE & WELLER, 25, St. Thomas Street, Winchester and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel: WIM. 0061) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243).

DORSET

Delightful position embracing views of Poole Harbour and Purbeck Hills
1½ miles station, 9 miles Bournemouth.

Most Charming Residence tastefully decorated and fitted and in excellent condition. Entrance and inner halls, 2 reception rooms, 7 or 8 bed and dressing rooms (all bedrooms with basins h. and c.), 5 bathrooms, offices with maids' sitting room.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water. Modern drainage.
Central heating.

Garage. Cottage.

Delightful inexpensive gardens and grounds with heather and woodland.



In all about 26 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £15,000

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.55,044)

HANTS—WILTS BORDERS

THIS DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY HOUSE

PARTLY 17th CENTURY, WITH PANELLING

Nine or 10 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards.

Main electric light and water. Radiators.

Garages. Stabling.

Walled garden. Paddocks.

Two Cottages.

ABOUT 8 ACRES

Freehold for Sale by private treaty or Auction shortly.

Rough shooting available on lease

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1, or
ALLAN HERBERT & SON, 24, High Street, Andover.



ON THE BRACING KENT COAST THE COMPACT AND SUNNILY PLANNED MODERN TUDOR STYLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

"GRANARY HOUSE," CANTERBURY ROAD, WHITSTABLE

On Two Floors. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 5 bedrooms, bath and offices.

Oak panelling and joinery.
Central heating. Public services and main drainage.

Garage. Granary
Greenhouse.

Enchanting pleasure grounds, kitchen and fruit gardens, of nearly

2¼ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION
of House and gardens.

For Sale by Auction in 2 Lots at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, July 6, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. HERBERT SMITH & CO., 62, London Wall, London, E.C.2.
Joint Auctioneers: Mr. CECIL C. CADLE, F.N.A.A., F.V.I., 134-136, Tankerton Road, Whitstable, Kent, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

GR0svenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

AUCTION JUNE 30 (unless sold previously)
BECKINGTON ABBEY, NEAR BATH, SOMERSET
Three miles Frome Station, 4 Westbury Junction, 5 Trowbridge, 10 Bath.
In picturesque village.



THIS ANCIENT AND INTERESTING RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 2-3 reception, 3 bathrooms, 5-6 bedrooms (2 h. and c.).

All main services.

Garage.

T.T. cowhouse. Inexpensive grounds 2 ACRES

Joint Auctioneers: QUARTLEY, SONS & WHITE, 26, King Street, Frome, Somerset, and TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

DORSET (overlooking the Stour Valley), 2½ miles town and station. CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE with stone-mullioned windows. Hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms. Main electricity; Esso and electric cookers; Telephone. Garages. Stabling. Gardener's cottage. Nicely timbered grounds, kitchen garden, orchard, and 20 acres of land (let), in all 28 ACRES

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14622)

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels: Sidmouth 41 and 109;
and at SOUTH STREET, AXMINSTER.

CHELTENHAM

Modern, well appointed, and in matured grounds.

AN ARCHITECTURALLY DESIGNED LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE

With lounge hall and 3 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms (all fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga cooker, and other good offices.

Garage. All main services.

Delightful garden.

OFFERED WITH POSSESSION (in conjunction with Messrs. CORNELIUS AND BOULTER of The Promenade, Cheltenham) at £9,000



SIDMOUTH. MODERN LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE with 2 reception and 3 bedrooms. Garage and small garden. FREEHOLD £5,000.

SIDMOUTH. In country surroundings. CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE with 3 reception and 4 bedrooms. Garage. Attractive garden. The whole in perfect condition. FREEHOLD £5,500.

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

ADJOINING EPPING FOREST
Occupying an exceptionally fine position on high ground and commanding glorious views over unspoiled country.

The delightful up-to-date Residence known as **HEARTS HILL, DEBDEN GREEN**



Approached by a carriage drive with superior entrance lodge.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's water and electricity. Central heating. Fine range of farm buildings. Staff flat. Charming gardens, inexpensive to maintain and very well timbered, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all **ABOUT 6½ ACRES**. To be sold by Public Auction at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, July 27, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Solicitors: Messrs. MINET, PERING, SMITH & CO., 6a, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,476)

HERTS
Delightfully situated between Knebworth and Welwyn some 400 feet up, commanding fine views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Brick built, facing south, and in excellent order.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's electricity and water. Garage.

Matured and attractively displayed garden, inexpensive to maintain and an area of natural woodland, in all

ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF AN ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,556)

SUSSEX

Occupying an unrivalled situation about 400 ft. above sea level and enjoying magnificent views.

Within easy reach of the coast between Eastbourne and Bexhill.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Brick-built and in good order.

Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bathroom.

Main electricity. Garage.

The gardens and grounds are well laid out and the whole extends to

ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,050

If required it is possible that an additional 3 acres could be purchased.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,523)

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND ASCOT
Splendidly situated in lovely unspoilt country near an old-world village and convenient for main line station. A Magnificently Appointed Residence approached by an avenue drive and beautifully placed overlooking park-like lands.



Containing a wealth of outstanding features, such as beautiful paneling, oak floors, handsome mahogany doors, numerous fitted lavatory basins, Company's Services and complete Central Heating.

4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, nursery suite, studio EXCELLENT COTTAGE AND A FINE RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS INCLUDING GARAGES FOR 7 CARS, BILLIARDS ROOM, SPACIOUS BARN, Etc. Fine old well-timbered gardens and grounds, prolific kitchen garden, orchard and enclosures of rich pasture (at present let) in all **ABOUT 52 ACRES**

For Sale as a whole or might be sold with 10 acres only Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Messrs. GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. (18,547)

BETWEEN CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE
Occupying a delightful position enjoying magnificent views over Elham Valley. A PICTURESQUE MODERN TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE



WELL-PLANNED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY AND FITTED FOR LABOUR-SAVING
Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Charming flagstone terrace with sun loggia. Company's electric light, gas and water.

Secluded and attractively disposed gardens including tennis lawn, lily ponds, rose garden, vegetable garden, and small paddock, in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

Price substantially reduced for quick sale.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,920)

ON A RIDGE OF THE CHILTERN
Beautifully situated 600 feet above sea level, surrounded by Farm and Common Land and commanding magnificent views in every direction. Within convenient reach of stations for daily reach of Town.

A DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

In first-class order with large and lofty rooms. 3-4 reception, 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Companies' electricity and water. Central heating.

ATTRACTIVE DOWER HOUSE (at present let furnished) Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Matured, well-disposed gardens with tennis court, orchards, fine kitchen garden, 2 paddocks, etc.,

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and very strongly recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above (18,066)



3 MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33**BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND WESTERHAM**

Secluded position in the heart of unspoilt country, 500 ft. above sea level. Fine views. On a well-known landed estate.

MODERNISED HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND FARM OF NEARLY 50 ACRES

8-10 bed., 3 bath., 3 rec., billiards or games room. Main electricity and power. Central heating throughout (oil burning). Company's water. Esse cooker. Garage. Stabling.

COTTAGE.

T.T. ATTESTED COW-HOUSE FOR 10. (Automatic water bowls) and other useful buildings.

Very attractive gardens. Swimming pool. Good kitchen garden. Remainder grass and arable land.

LEASE OF 13 YEARS FOR DISPOSAL. RENT £250 PER ANNUM (exclusive)

Moderate consideration for improvements.

Live and dead farming stock, fitted carpets and curtains at valuation, if required. Personally inspected by the Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, London, W.1. GRO. 1032.

BUCKS—NEAR AYLESBURY

On fringe of picturesque small village in the Whaddon Chase country. Close to bus route.

DELIGHTFUL XVIIth-CENTURY COTTAGE

In secluded position, surrounded by wooded pastures.

Recently modernised and redecorated throughout. Many period features. Original oak beams. Daub and wattle interior wall, leaded windows, etc.

Five bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths., 3 reception rooms.

Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage. Partly walled garden. Small paddock.

FREEHOLD. £5,950. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Furniture could be purchased if required.

Personally recommended by the Owners Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR as above.



'Phone:
Shrewsbury
2061 (2 lines)

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY
1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM

'Phone:
Cheltenham
53439 (2 lines).

NORTH SHROPSHIRE

EDGELEY HALL, NR. WHITCHURCH
A delightful Country Property. Three rec., billiards rm., 9 bed. and bathrooms, main electricity. 3 COTTAGES. MODERN FARM BUILDINGS

Matured grounds with fine kitchen garden and rich land. 17 ACRES

For Sale privately or by Auction, July 15.

Auctioneers, Shrewsbury (as above), in conjunction with HENRY MANLEY AND SONS, Whitchurch, Salop.

NORTH COTSWOLDS 32 ACRES £10,750

GENTLEMAN'S MINIATURE ESTATE AND T.T. DAIRY FARM in lovely setting, near Chipping Campden. **SMALL COTSWOLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER:** 3 reception and cloakroom, 5-6 bed. (4 h. and c.), bath. Main electricity and water. Aga cooker. Excellent cottage, 7 fine loose boxes; model cowsheds for 13 and buildings. Small garden and capital land. **POSSESSION.** Highly recommended.—Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

CHARMING WILTSHIRE MANOR FARMHOUSE

LOVELY UNSPOILED DISTRICT, good bus to town, 3 miles. Most enchanting little William and Mary **HOUSE OF CHARACTER**, 6 bed., 2 bath, 3 reception. Aga cooker, electric light, central heating, garage and stables. Productive gardens, 2½ ACRES. £8,750.—Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

CHIPPING NORTON-OXON. 5 MILES. £4,500

DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED 17TH CENTURY COTTAGE and garden in unspoilt country. Two sitting, 3 bed., bathroom, w.c. Modern kitchen. Main electricity. Large garage, etc. Newly-decorated. Low rates.—Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

BETWEEN ROSS AND GLOUCESTER £6,500

DELIGHTFUL SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE, secluded, near pretty village with bus and station. Three reception, cloakroom and w.c., compact offices, Aga cooker, 5 bed. (1 h. and c.), dressing room, 2 baths. Electric light, central heat., garage, stables; charming old garden. 1½ ACRES. Just in the market.—Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

BROOKING HOUSE 3 MILES FROM TOTNES

S. DEVON, IN LOVELY COUNTRY. A DELIGHTFUL MELLOWED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, in excellent order. Three reception, 6 bed., 2 bathrooms; electric light, central heat. Aga cooker. Garages and buildings. Charming matured grounds and paddock, 4½ ACRES. FOR SALE.—Sole Agents and Auctioneers, Cheltenham (as above).

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD

A LOVELY WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE OF CHARACTER, secluded in exquisite old-timbered grounds and parkland of 18 ACRES. Lavishly modernised and made labour-saving. About 810 bed. (part usable as a flat), 3 bath., fine reception rooms; main electricity, central heat. Stables and garages. Cottage. Highly recommended.—Sole Agents, Cheltenham (as above).

GROSVENOR 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1.

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

A SHOW PLACE OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY. PROBABLY THE LOVELIEST MEDIUM SIZE PROPERTY

Anywhere within a similar distance of London. 30 minutes from town, but in perfectly rural country.

AN OLD WORCS. RESIDENCE

(A.D. 1603) re-erected as a copy of an
ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Eleven beds, 4 baths, magnificent great hall with gallery and minstrel room, 3 fine rec. rooms BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED WITH OAK FLOORS, DOORS, ETC., AND A WEALTH OF OLD OAK, CARVED BEAMS AND OLD FIREPLACES.



34 ACRES FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Illustrated particulars from Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. HUMBERT & FLINT, 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1, at whose offices a complete album of photographs can be seen.

DORSET

2½ miles Blandford. Overlooking Stour Valley.

A MOST CHARMING SMALL PROPERTY with a SMALL MANOR HOUSE



containing 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, servants' sitting room.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.
Excellent electrically pumped water supply. Modern septic tank drainage.

GARAGES, STABLING, MODERN COTTAGE with 3 rooms.

Kitchen and bath. Inexpensive Gardens, Orchard and Paddocks (part let).

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 26 ACRES

Possession of Residence and 6 Acres on Completion of Purchase.

All further details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (A3461)

AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE WORCESTERSHIRE

"THE MORTON HALL ESTATE," NEAR INKBERROW

26 miles south of Birmingham, 12 miles each from Worcester, Evesham and Stratford-on-Avon. Elevated position with lovely views.

A charming small Freehold Country Estate of about 80 Acres, with Vacant Possession.

Fine Georgian Residence superbly modernised regardless of expense. Three reception rooms, ballroom, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, etc. New central heating. Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Septic tank drainage. Outbuildings include garage (3 cars), stores with flat over, stabling, etc. Very superior lodge cottage.

Beautiful gardens and grounds with swimming pool. Pasture, arable and woodland. For Sale by Auction at the Grand Hotel, Colmore Road, Birmingham, at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, June 22, 1949.

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. LEONARD OUSTON & MOORE, 9, Newhall St., Birmingham 3; (Tel.: Colmore 4394), and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount St., W.1 (GRO. 1553).



SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

BEAULIEU—HAMPSHIRE

Nicely situated on high ground with views down the Beaulieu River. Excellent sporting facilities, including yachting in the Beaulieu River; the Solent is within 4 miles. Golf at Brockenhurst. Fishing, shooting and hunting.



Beautifully appointed Residence of distinctive character.

On two floors only.

Facing south with views down the Beaulieu River.

Three reception rooms, study, sun terrace, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Aga cooker. Main services.

Double garage. Superior cottage.

Delightful gardens with hard tennis court, fruit and vegetable garden, woodland, and paddock of 6 acres.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE WITH 10 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REGent 2481.

LOVELY POSITION ON THE BORDERS OF HERTS AND BUCKS

ON HIGH GROUND WITH BEAUTIFUL EXTENSIVE VIEWS
16 miles London.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE
APPROACHED BY A DRIVE



Galleried lounge hall with oak parquet floor, 3 reception rooms with parquet floors, 4 principal bedrooms, dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. Aga cooker.

Main electricity and water.

Superior entrance lodge and excellent gardener's cottage.

Two garages.

Well-stocked gardens with paved terrace, tennis lawn, orchard and delightful walks.

Only £9,750 with about 3½ ACRES. (An exceptional bargain.)

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel. REGent 2481.

IN ONE OF SURREY'S MOST POPULAR DISTRICTS SURROUNDED BY FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES

Ideal for the London business man. Excellent train service to Waterloo in 30 minutes.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE

Hall and cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, staff sitting room. Central heating throughout. Main electric light and power. Co.'s gas and water. Basins in principal bedrooms. Main drainage. Double garage. Well-stocked gardens with tennis and other lawns, flower beds and herbaceous borders.

£8,000 WITH ABOUT ONE ACRE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: REGent 2481.

HANTS

OF SPECIAL APPEAL TO THE DISCERNING BUYER

In a charming little country town between Farnham and Winchester. Electric trains to Waterloo reached in about 75 minutes.

SMALL MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Extremely well equipped. On two floors only. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating throughout. Main services. Garage. Well-stocked gardens.

ONLY £7,850 WITH ABOUT ONE ACRE

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: REGent 2481.

A VERY CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY IN ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR PARTS OF DORSET

Within a few miles of the coast. Facing south with extensive views.

ADMIRABLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF MODERN DESIGN

Extremely well planned, in excellent condition and easy to run.

Three reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

Main water and electricity.

Garage for 2 cars.

Gardener's cottage.

Delightful gardens and grounds including well-kept tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen garden, rose garden and paddock.



REASONABLE PRICE FREEHOLD WITH 4 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: REGent 2481.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROSVENOR 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

FINE RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE

With 1½ miles of Wye salmon fishing.
BISHOPSWOOD, NEAR ROSS-ON-WYE, IN HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER

The House contains galleried hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 7 principal bedrooms with 3 baths, 2 staff suites with bathroom.

EXTENSIVE GARAGING, STABLING, THREE COTTAGES.

SMALL T.T. HOME FARM.

STUD FARM BUILDINGS AND RAILED PADDOCKS.

Gardens, kitchen garden and woodlands.



BARN LODGE and DUNDERHOLE FARMS.
NUMEROUS COTTAGE AND ACCOMMODATION HOLDINGS.

VALUABLE RIVERSIDE MEADOWS.

Woodlands and valuable standing timber.

ABOUT 787 ACRES

FORMERLY A FAMOUS SHOOT.

For Sale privately or by Auction in September.

Illustrated particulars (price 2/6) from Land Agents: H. K. FOSTER, 129, St. Owen Street, Hereford, or CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

Telegrams:
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C. W. INGRAM & SON

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ORCHIL AND CORRIEOUR ESTATES

BRACO, PERTSHIRE

extending to over 2,300 ACRES

18 miles south-west of Perth, 10 miles north of Stirling in a most popular and accessible residential district.

ORCHIL HOUSE, a charmingly situated and well-equipped house, standing in wooded policies. Four public rooms, 11 bedrooms, servants' accommodation.

Main electric light and water. Central heating. 6 cottages.

Garages and stables. Tennis and squash. Trout lochs.

HOME FARM of about 163 acres at present let on lease.

CORRIEOUR GROUSE MOOR, a well-kept moor surrounded by other moors giving an easily worked day's driving; bags steadily increasing.

BENNIE FARM. With VACANT POSSESSION, about 390 acres, 150 being arable. Farmhouse: 2 public rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., and steading with byres for 32 all well built and in good order.

Three let farms. Extensive plantations and woodland. Good low ground shooting.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

KINELLAR LODGE, ABERDEENSHIRE

Ten miles from Aberdeen.

A typical and charming Scottish House and Garden with about 40 acres (or 150 acres) near the River Don.

Part of the house dates from the 17th century, with later additions and modern improvements.

Four reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathroom etc.

CENTRAL HEATING. PRIVATE ELECTRIC PLANT (grid soon available).

The house faces south and the sheltered gardens and woods are a feature of the property

THE HOME FARM (110 acres), let to a tenant, can be purchased if desired.

For particulars of above, apply to:—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W., and C. W. INGRAM & SON, 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

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FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799
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Five minutes walk from Chalfont and Latimer Station.



LOUNGE HALL, BILLIARDS ROOM
3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
4 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS, DRESSING ROOM.

TWO BATHROOMS.

FOUR ATTIC ROOMS.

ALSO BUNGALOW WITH 3 ROOMS,
KITCHEN AND BATHROOM.

GARAGE FOR 4 CARS.

TWO PADDOCKS, LOOSE BOX.

BARN, GREENHOUSE.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

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BEAUTIFUL SITUATION IN
SUSSEX
JUST OFFERED. WILL BE SOLD QUICKLY
THIS TUDOR GEM

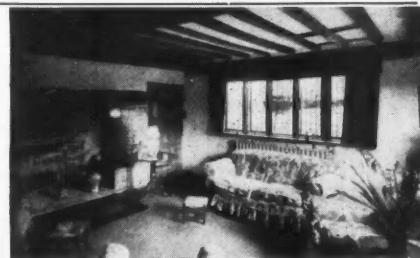
Completely modernised. Three reception, 5 bed., bath.
Central heating. Aga. Main electricity. Modern drainage.

Range of farm buildings and good cottage.

85 ACRES

Ring fence with stream.

Vacant Possession. Freehold Only £10,500



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GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

GROSVENOR
1441

LIMEKILN FARM, CHALVINGTON, SUSSEX

Close to the South Downs. Easy reach Leves and coast. Just over the hour from London.



AN OLD-WORLD HOUSE OF SINGULAR CHARM,

MOST BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED
In one of the most favoured parts of Sussex, in a very lovely and secluded setting. The subject of great expenditure and in exceptional order. Three reception rooms, modern offices with Aga, 5 bedrooms, 3 luxurious bathrooms; self-contained staff rooms with bathroom. Main electricity; concealed radiators. Garage and Stabling. Old Walled Gardens. Excellent farm with bailiff's house, 2 fine cottages. Range of farm buildings. **About 70 Acres. For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession or by Auction in July.** Highly recommended by Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL OLD SUSSEX MANOR

London 30 miles. Perfect seclusion in centre of own estate. Easy reach East Grinstead.



ONE OF THE FINEST SMALL PERIOD HOUSES IN THE MARKET

Seven bedrooms (4 with basins), 3 well-fitted bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms (open fireplaces, polished oak floors, concealed lighting), modern offices with Esse. Main services. Central heating throughout. Matured gardens with ornamental water, beautiful rockery, woodlands, etc. **SMALL FARMERY** with attractive barn, farm buildings. Excellent Cottage. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 30 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION** Inspected and strongly recommended. WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

WILTSHIRE. VERY FINE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, 58 ACRES. Exceptional House, 4 sitting, 6 bedrooms (3 with basins), 2 bathrooms, and servants' wing of 3 bedrooms and bath. Main water and electric light. Central heating. Two yards with 31 horse-boxes. Two good cottages. **UNIQUE PLACE AT £20,000 WITH VACANT POSSESSION. FARM ADJOINING IF DESIRED WITH POSSESSION SEPTEMBER.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

BARNSTAPLE-EXETER (BETWEEN). GENTLEMAN'S LUCRATIVE DAIRY FARM, 40 ACRES (34 grass with stream). **HOUSE OF CHARACTER** (2 sitting, 3 bedrooms, modern kitchen, electric light). Excellent cow stalls, fitted milking machine. Choice little property at **£8,000** including dairy herd, tractor, poultry appliances, etc. Recommended.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

HAMPSHIRE. Most delightful Attested T.T. Farm, **204 ACRES. LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE,** 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heat. Main e.l. and water. In matured gardens of much beauty. Very fine dairy buildings on latest lines. Two cottages. An unique estate for **£36,000** including Attested herd of about 80 cows.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

ON S. CORNISH COASTLINE. Harbour and sandy beach. **GENTLEMAN'S ATTESTED FARM, 60 ACRES.** Delightful character House, completely electric, and every comfort, with perfect sea views, model dairy premises. **£12,500** including pedigree Jersey herd, up-to-date implements, etc.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

WOODCOCKS

EASY REACH EASTBOURNE. VERY CHOICE SMALL ESTATE, JUST UNDER 60 ACRES, mostly grass. Delightful House (6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, main electric light, etc.) in lovely matured grounds. Farmery with modern cowsheds, loose boxes, etc. Three cottages. Unique place at **£14,500. POSSESSION.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

PROPERTY WANTED
A GENTLEMAN AND HIS FARMER SON require for joint occupation attractive Farm, say 125-250 acres, for a Friesian herd. Really nice House 6-8 bedrooms essential (might enlarge smaller one). Area from Sussex to Dorset or up to Oxon liked best.—Anyone requiring within **£25,000** for suitable place please write: Messrs. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1, quoting "Nottingham."

SUSSEX. Burwash district. Comfortable **MODERNISED FARMHOUSE.** Four reception, 5 bedrooms, modern bathroom, kitchen with Esse. Main electricity. Part central heat. Two garages, workshop. **3 ACRES** garden and orchard. **POSSESSION. FREEHOLD. £24,950** for quick sale.—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

SOUTH NORFOLK (Norwich 20 miles). Well-proportioned Residence of Georgian character, in good sporting district. Cloaks, 3 reception, 6 beds., excellent tiled bathroom (h. and c.). Mains e.l. and water. Aga cooker. Ideal boiler. Two garages. Charming grounds, orchard. **2½ ACRES.** Spacious and airy rooms, perfect order. **QUICK SALE DESIRED. OWNER GONE ABROAD. FREEHOLD £25,000.**—Apply: Ipswich Office.

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.
MAYfair 5411

Secluded setting 'twixt Cotswolds and Malvern Hills. Worcs. **VERY CHARMING CHARACTER RESIDENCE.** Cloaks, 3 reception, 4 beds., boxroom, bathroom. Separate staff wing, 2 rec., 3 beds. (make second residence) Main electricity. Part central heat. Garages, stabling. Beautiful gardens, orchard, paddock, **7 ACRES. POSSESSION. FREEHOLD.** Just inspected. Recommended at **£9,500.**—WOODCOCKS, London Office.

NORFOLK (Norwich-Diss, between). CHARMING 18th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE with many interesting features. Four reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing, bathroom (h. and c.). Main e.l. Garage. Attractive well-timbered garden of under **ONE ACRE.** The whole in good order. **FREEHOLD £3,800.** Recommended.—Apply: Ipswich Office.

COLCHESTER-IPSWICH (between). Favourite village. Garden-lovers' paradise. **DELIGHTFUL REGENCY RESIDENCE.** Five reception, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Beautiful grounds running down to river with island, boating and fishing. Park-like pastures and arable field. Good cottage. **30 ACRES** in all. **£12,500. POSSESSION.**—Ipswich Office.

SUFFOLK COAST 1½ miles. ATTRACTIVE SPACIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH 30 ACRES. Six reception, sun lounge. Spacious conservatory. Eleven bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Service flat. Bungalow. Entrance lodge. Outbuildings. Main water and light. Attractive grounds with fine walled garden, orchard, wood, pasture and arable. **FREEHOLD £11,000.** Furniture could be bought.—Apply: Ipswich Office.

28, BARTHOLOMEW ST.,
NEWBURY

THAKE & PAGINTON

Tel.: NEWBURY 582
(2 lines)

BUCKLEBURY COMMON, Nr. READING

BEAUTIFUL 18th-CENTURY RESIDENCE OF UNIQUE CHARM AND CHARACTER

Secluded position. Excellent views.



Hall, 2 reception rooms, offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. GARAGE. COTTAGE. Charming grounds, orchard, 10 acres woodland, pasture land, **IN ALL 35 ACRES** MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. WATER BY ELECTRIC MOTOR (main available). CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE. VACANT POSSESSION (except 20 acres let off). Exceptionally good order. Inspected and strongly recommended. **PRICE £10,500, OPEN TO OFFER** Agents: THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury, Berks.

By direction of Michael Joseph, Esq.

THE GARDEN HOUSE, STANFORD DINGLEY, READING

RESIDENCE OF GREAT CHARACTER



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, complete offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. EXCELLENT COTTAGE. Old-world grounds, orchard, garden, paddock. **NEARLY 8 ACRES** Main electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage. **Sale by Auction July 21, 1949 (unless previously sold).** Auctioneers: THAKE & PAGINTON, Newbury, Berks. (Folio 2582)

NORWICH
STOWMARKET

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1 (MAYfair 0023/4).

HOLT, HADLEIGH
AND CAMBRIDGE

DEVONSHIRE

Within easy reach of Exeter.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL T.T. DAIRY FARM

Modernised period house with 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Excellent farm buildings

with model dairy block, including standing for 14.

Simplex Automatic Milking system.

120 ACRES of exceptionally productive and level land.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE INCLUDING LIVE AND DEAD STOCK

Full details from Owner's Agents, as above.

SUFFOLK

Renowned farming country, 12 miles from Ipswich.

AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Georgian-style residence, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Secondary residence.

Two principal sets of farm buildings, 3 sets of off-premises.

Fifteen cottages.

Main electricity and water connected to houses, buildings and 7 of the cottages.

510 ACRES OF EXCEPTIONALLY PRODUCTIVE LAND

including 17 acres of excellent pasture.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR AS TWO SEPARATE FARMS

Full details from Sole Agents, as above, or Market Place, Stowmarket (Tel. 384/5).

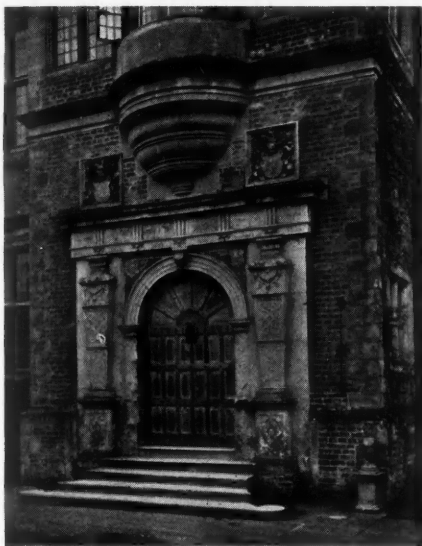
Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London"

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

By direction of Somerset de Chair, Esq.



CHILHAM CASTLE, KENT

THE WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE
As a Whole or in 48 Lots: Freehold

THE DELIGHTFUL JACOBAN RESIDENCE
DESIGNED BY INIGO JONES, MODERNISED
AND LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED

Without doubt one of the most beautiful Country Houses in England.

Hall, suite of 4 reception rooms, magnificent ballroom, 5 best bedrooms, 8 secondary bedrooms, 9 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

Many of the principal rooms have Jacobean oak panelling and decorated plaster ceilings of the period.

Heated indoor marble swimming bath.

Electric passenger lift.

Magnificent terraced gardens, ornamental lake and stretch of TROUT FISHING.

TWO LODGES, STABLES, GARAGES AND 3 SERVANTS' FLATS.

Also HISTORIC NORMAN KEEP converted to small Luxury Residence, T.T. HOME FARM about 272 acres with cottage, 3 ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCES, CHERRY ORCHARD.

VACANT POSSESSION of all the above (except 2 cottages)

Five FARMS, with 9 COTTAGES, 13 COTTAGE LOTS, CHILHAM MILL, and several hundred acres of valuable well-grown timber, providing good shooting.



IN ALL ABOUT 1,400 ACRES
For Sale Privately or by Auction on July 27, 1949, at Castle Hall, Chilham. Illustrated Particulars 2/6.
Vendor's Solicitors: A. F. & R. W. TWEEDIE, 5, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
Joint Auctioneers: AMOS & DAWTON, 3, The Parade, Canterbury, Kent, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1.

The seat of the Le Strange family since Norman times.

HUNSTANTON HALL, NORFOLK

Sandringham 8 miles. Kings Lynn 16 miles. Brancaster 8 miles.

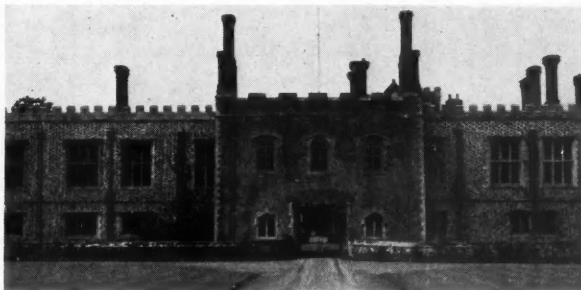
Suitable for School or Residential Institution.

The Historic Moated Residence

Comprising the Plantagenet building, the Henry VII gatehouse and the early Stuart wings, with the Inigo Jones gateway, outer and inner courts and the Jacobean porchway.

THE JACOBAN GRAND STAIRCASE
AND GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

with exquisite panelling and carving by
Grinling Gibbons.



29 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms, 2 libraries, orangery, school room. Central heating. Main electricity and gas. Company's water supply. Cesspool drainage.

THE NOTED GARDENS, with moat and lake, formal gardens, fine yew walks and terraces, the maze, walled kitchen garden, greenhouses, orchard, farmery, paddocks and woodlands.

Garages, stabling. Dairy. Business offices.

Two cottages.

ABOUT 22 ACRES. FREEHOLD

With Vacant Possession

For Sale by Auction unless previously sold privately, at London Auction Mart on July 6, 1949.

Illustrated particulars (price 2/6) from Solicitors: VANDERCOM, STANTON & Co., 35, Spring Gardens, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel. WHITEhall 2731).

Resident Agent: W. T. DIXON, Esq., Estate Office, Hunstanton Hall (Tel.: Hunstanton 187). Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel. MAYfair 6341)

By direction of Gwen, Lady Melchett of Landford.

THE ISLAND, GREATBRIDGE (BETWEEN ROMSEY AND STOCKBRIDGE)

Romsey 1 mile, Southampton 9, Stockbridge 10, Winchester 11



Unfurnished Lease of Fishing, House and Cottages to be Assigned.

CHARMING MODERNISED RESIDENCE, IN EXCELLENT ORDER

Containing hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms with basins, 3 servants' bedrooms with basins, 4 bathrooms, Esse cooker, etc. Telephone. Radiators in all rooms.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER AND WATER. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.
Two semi-detached service cottages with Co.'s light and water. Workshop. Garage for 4. Kennels. Large playroom.

Attractive gardens and grounds with grass tennis lawn, summer house, dairy. Beautiful ornamental and water garden, also rock garden.

The gardens are intersected by grass walks and by the main River Test and Carriers, comprising about 1,500 yards double bank Fishing and 1,320 yards single bank; altogether about 2½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING.

Unfurnished Lease, having 12½ years to run, at a rent of £400 per annum to be assigned; premium required. Further particulars from the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD AND Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, SURREY

17 miles from Hyde Park Corner. Station ¼ mile.



A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE

Close to the golf course and with lovely views.

Five principal bedrooms, dressing room, 3 staff bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, loggia and 2 reception rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GOOD COTTAGE WITH BATHROOM.

HEATED GARAGE.

Beautifully laid out garden. Kitchen garden.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

The whole is in splendid order and is FOR SALE

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,527)

By direction of John L. Dalrymple, Esq.

BALCOMBE, SUSSEX



For Sale by Auction unless sold privately, with VACANT POSSESSION

THE WHITE HOUSE,

The home of a well-known herd of Attested cattle which won in 1947-8 at the National, County and Breed Shows, 164 awards from 154 entries.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE TUDOR RESIDENCE

Standing high with lovely panoramic views.
Two suites of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 2 guests' bedrooms, 2 additional bathrooms, billiard and 3 reception rooms, model offices. Self-contained flat of 4 rooms and bath.

New oil-fired central heating installation.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER IN EVERY ROOM. COMPANY'S WATER.

MODERN STABLING. SEVEN EXCELLENT COTTAGES with bathrooms, electricity and water.

HOME FARM (Attested) with modern buildings with electricity and power, and land

IN ALL ABOUT 141 ACRES

Price and full particulars of T. BANNISTER & Co., Haywards Heath (Tel. 607), and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

BOURNEMOUTH
 WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
 E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
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SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT. IN AN UNIQUE POSITION OVERLOOKING SOUTHAMPTON WATER, OCCUPYING AN ALMOST ISLAND SITE THE DISTINGUISHED, ARCHITECT-DESIGNED MARINE RESIDENCE



"WEST SHORE," HYTHE

Containing: 4 principal bedrooms (fitted basins), 2 bath. rooms, 2 maids' bedrooms (fitted basins), maids' bathroom, lounge hall, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, excellent kitchen and domestic offices with staff room.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS. OBSERVATION ROOF.
 Sheltered and secluded grounds of about 3 ACRES

To be offered by Auction at the Royal Hotel, Southampton, on Tuesday, July 19, 1949 (unless previously sold).

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & Sons, 2-3, Gibbs Road, Above Bar, Southampton (Tel: 3941/2).



HAMPSHIRE COAST

Within a short walking distance of the sea and practically adjoining the New Forest.

FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

FINE OLD GENUINE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

of great charm and distinctive character and possessing many interesting features of the period.



Five bedrooms, 2 good attic rooms, bathroom, entrance and inner halls, cloakroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and excellent offices.

Handsome genuine Adam staircase and balustraded gallery.

Garage. All main services. Particularly attractive grounds including formal rose garden, flower beds and borders, herbaceous garden, lawns, kitchen garden, etc. The whole extending to an area of about

ONE ACRE. PRICE £9,000 FREEHOLD
 Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH

Occupying a particularly nice position in delightful rural surroundings within a short distance of the interesting priory town of Christchurch and almost on the outskirts of the New Forest.

FOR SALE, THIS CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF SOME CHARACTER CONTAINING

Seven principal bedrooms, 5 attic rooms, 4 bath, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, servants' sitting room, kitchen and good offices. Garages for 3 cars. Chauffeur's bungalow. Heated greenhouses. Garden and potting sheds. Main electricity and power. Gas and water. Central heating. The gardens and grounds are particularly delightful and well maintained, and include wide, well-kept lawns, flower gardens, productive kitchen garden, excellent paddock, etc.

The whole extending to an area of about 11 ACRES

PRICE £10,000 FREEHOLD

Particulars of the Agents: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. FRANK LANE & LAWES, 2, Church Street, Christchurch, Hants.



MID-SUSSEX

Occupying a most important position on the main London-Brighton Road to which it has a frontage of nearly 1,000 ft. Brighton 12 miles. London 39 miles.

16th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

containing a wealth of exposed beams.

With full Catering Licence.



Seven bedrooms (5 h. and c.), bathroom, lounge, two spacious dining rooms, excellent kitchen and scullery. Main electricity and water.

Attractive old-world tea garden. Children's playground. Car parks for 400.

Two large barns, cowstalls, Danish piggeries. Market garden land well planted with fruit trees, bushes, etc. in all about 9 ACRES

PRICE £15,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

WEST SUSSEX COAST

Occupying a delightful position adjoining and with direct access to a pleasant sandy beach. Splendid views including the Isle of Wight. Chichester 7 miles.

The most attractive Modern Marine Residence

SAXONS, WEST WITTERING



8-9 bedrooms (h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, spacious lounge, dining room, sun lounge, excellent domestic offices, including maid's room. Games room. Large built-in garage. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Central heating throughout.

Well kept, easily maintained gardens, mostly lawn, extending to about ½ ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION.
 To be Sold by Auction at the Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, Chichester, on July 6, 1949 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. ZEFFERTT, HEARD & MORLEY LAWSON, 7, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Joint Auctioneers: J. EWART GILKES & PARTNERS, 2, Hans Road, Brompton Road, London, S.W.3 (Tel: KENSINGTON 0066/7/8), and Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton (Tel: Hove 9201 (6 lines)).

WEST SUSSEX

Occupying a most convenient position on the outskirts of the village and close shops. Omnibuses pass the property. Chichester 5½ miles. Bognor Regis 5 miles.

A most attractive Freehold Old-world Black and White Cottage with a Thatched Roof

THE TUDORS, WESTERGATE



Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Large well-lighted studio. Main electricity, power, gas and water.

Gar. ges for 3 cars. Garden cottage. Attractive gardens extending to about ONE ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be Sold by Auction at The Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, Chichester, on July 6, 1949, unless previously sold privately.

Solicitors: Messrs. DAVENPORT JONES & GLENISTER, National Provincial Bank Chambers, 98, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.

Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

WIMBORNE, DORSET

Situated on Colehill in an excellent residential area with rural surroundings and commanding magnificent uninterrupted views to the Purbeck Hills and the Isle of Wight.
THE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "LYNDHURST"



Six bedrooms (5 fitted h. and c. basins), 2 bathrooms, 2 fine reception rooms, sun room, maids' sitting room, cloak, kitchen and offices.

Excellent garage, greenhouse. Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Septic tank drainage.

Delightful garden with magnificent sun terrace, lawns, rockeries and herbaceous borders, kitchen garden with fruit trees. The whole extending to an area of about

½ ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

To be Sold by Auction at St. Peter's Hall, Hinton Road, Bournemouth, on July 14, 1949 (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. WILEY & POWLES, Princes House, 39, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1. Joint Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth; Mr. HAROLD E. CLUTTERBUCK, 12, West Boro, Wimborne, Dorset

Bournemouth 6300
 (5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
 (12 BRANCH OFFICES)

FRINGE OF BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

In a delightful secluded yet sunny position with uninterrupted views to the south over open country, 1½ miles from Bournemouth, 20 miles from Southampton.

ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Seven bedrooms (3 with h. and c. basins), 2 bathrooms. Hall, cloak, 3 excellent reception rooms, kitchen and offices. Also at garden level a suite of rooms comprising bedroom, sitting room and bathroom. Garage for two cars. Conservatory. Central heating. All main services.

Tastefully laid out garden and wooded grounds intersected by a small stream, also a paddock. The whole extending to an area of about 3¼ ACRES

Price £9,000 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

Messrs. Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.



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HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

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UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Standing high with distant views. Frequent electric train service Alton (4 miles). Handy for Farnham, Basingstoke and Winchester

ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE (Built 1938)

with Cotswold stone roof, modern planned interior for maximum sunshine, luxuriously appointed, easily run and labour-saving. 3/4 reception rooms, 6 main bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, self-contained servants' suite with bathroom, model offices.

Aga Cooker and domestic water heating, central heating throughout.

Independent electric water heating. Two large garages for 4-6 cars. Three (or five) cottages and flat over stables.

Exceptionally attractive gardens with terrace. Grass and hard tennis courts.

Swimming pool, 40 ft. by 20 ft., terrazzo marble lined.

MODEL HOME FARM with new modern buildings and Gascoigne Milking Machine for 20 cows (Licensed T.T. or Accredited) 2,000 gallons monthly.

Main electric light and water. Troughs in all fields.

IN ALL 165 ACRES

The whole property is in hand and Vacant Possession will be given on completion.

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).



DAILY REACH SOUTH

On Green Line coach route, but in the country.

c.2

SUBSTANTIAL AND WELL DECORATED RESIDENCE

in parklike surroundings. Four reception, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Married couple's quarters, with own bathroom. All main services, complete central heating throughout. Garage for 5. Cowhouses. Range of greenhouses.

LODGE & BUNGALOW each with bathroom. Prolific gardens, pasture and park lands.

IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Inspected and strongly recommended. HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 809).



A DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE TOWN

C.4

One hour from London.

Lounge-hall, 2 reception, library, 5 bed and 3 attic rooms, 2 bathrooms, complete offices.

Garage. All Co's mains. Unusually attractive grounds with century-old chestnut, stone-paved terraces, flower beds, lawns, kitchen garden.

IN ALL 1½ ACRES FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).



MARLBOROUGH

c.2

17th-CENTURY INN added to and fashioned into a residence for gentlemen. Sitting-hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main water. Central heating. Electric light. Garage and outbuildings. Cottage of 4 rooms.

Excellent well-kept garden OF ABOUT 2 ACRES
FREEHOLD £6,750
VACANT POSSESSION

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).



AMPTHILL—BEDFORDSHIRE

c.3

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with 2 cottages, outbuildings and about 4½ acres. Lounge-hall, 4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Main services. Cottages, etc. Gardens and grounds are a feature. Double tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, gardening land.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. SWAFFIELD & SON, Ampthill, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 807).



HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS

30 mins. from London. Beautiful situation overlooking Golf Course with uninterrupted views.

with 9 in. outer walls, 2 in. solid hardwood doors, 3 good reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 lavatories, 2 bathrooms, etc. All Co's mains.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

TWO HEATED GREENHOUSES.



Beautiful grounds: Tennis and other lawns, lily pool, well-stocked kitchen garden, large orchard of 150 trees.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES.

ONLY £8,950 FREEHOLD.

Strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).

BERKS—OXON BORDERS

Handy for Oxford, Henley and Huntercombe Golf Course. 1½ hours by road from London.

A PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING MERIT

Combining the acme of comfort with maximum labour saving. Comprising:

A FASCINATING LONG, LOW, BOW-FRONTED HOUSE FACING A LAKE

Panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, sun parlour, 7 bed and dressing rooms with basins, 4 bathrooms, complete domestic offices. Electric light and power. Thermostatically controlled oil-fed central heating and hot-water systems.

GARAGE FOR 4 WITH FLAT OVER. RANGE OF STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.

Beautiful grounds, stone terrace, artificial lake, hard and grass tennis courts, exceptionally fine walled kitchen garden.

MODEL FARMERY

Rich pasture and arable land.

IN ALL ABOUT 50 ACRES

having about a quarter of a mile of valuable river frontage and its own wet boat house.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Extn. 806).



OXFORD
4637/8**JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK**

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39**BUCKS—OXON BORDERS***Within daily rail access of London.***A LOVELY OLD 16th-CENTURY HOUSE, LUXURIOUSLY MODERNISED AND IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT**

Three period reception rooms, up-to-date domestic offices with Esse cooker, 3 principal bedrooms, 2 guests' bedrooms, 2 principal bathrooms; self-contained wing or flatlet of 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. MAIN WATER SUPPLY. MAIN DRAINAGE. PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

FINE OLD TITHE BARN. GARAGES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

Simply designed gardens, walled kitchen garden and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES

N.B.—The Vendor holds a poultry food allocation. More land could probably be obtained.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Recommended by the Agents (Oxford Office).

UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE MOST APPEALING SMALL PROPERTIES AT PRESENT IN THE MARKET.

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE: BANBURY 5 MILES**A DELIGHTFUL SMALL STONE-BUILT 17th-CENTURY COTSWOLD HOUSE, SKILFULLY MODERNISED AND IN IMMACULATE ORDER**

Two sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, maid's pleasant bedroom, 2 modern bathrooms, up-to-date kitchen with Aga cooker.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Pretty flower garden, walled kitchen garden and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Recommended by the Sole Agents (Oxford Office).

NEWBURY
Tels. 304
and 1620**A. W. NEATE & SONS**

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

HUNGERFORD
Tel. 8**MARRIDGE HILL FARM, RAMSBURY, WILTS***On the Berks-Wilts Borders. Hungerford 6 miles. Newbury 15 miles.***COMFORTABLE WELL-APPOINTED
FARMHOUSE**

Five bedrooms (2 with basins h. and c.), bath-room (h. and c.). 2 reception rooms, modern domestic offices with Esse.

VERY SUBSTANTIAL BRICK AND TILED BUILDINGS AND PAIR BRICK AND TILED FARM COTTAGES.

329 ACRESELECTRIC LIGHT. WATER LAID ON.
MODERN DRAINAGE.**FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION SEPTEMBER 29**

Auction early July by A. W. NEATE & SONS, Newbury, and LOFTS & WARNER, London, Oxford and Andover

**BETWEEN
NEWBURY AND BASINGSTOKE****BRICK AND TILED COTTAGE RESIDENCE OF
CHARACTER**

Full of old oak and thoroughly modernised.

Three bed., bath. (h. and c.), separate w.c., 3 sitting rooms, and offices.

Well situate back from the road in a delightful garden with 2 meadows.

8 ACRES IN ALL

Garage and outbuildings. "Calor" gas lighting and cooking. Modern drainage. Independent boiler.

Freehold for Sale, with Vacant Possession, by early Auction, or privately.**CHAS. J. PARRIS amalgamated ST. JOHN SMITH & SON**with
TUNBRIDGE WELLS - CROWBOROUGH - UCKFIELDTo the Discriminating Purchaser—an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
KENT—SUSSEX BORDER

Two miles from Tunbridge Wells in the favoured Langton district. London 50 minutes by fast trains.

A BEAUTIFUL AND HISTORIC RESIDENCE OF MEDIUM SIZE
Set amidst its own glorious parkland and in perfect order throughout. The subject of lavish expenditure by the present owner—luxuriously fitted and appointed in every way.

Oak panelled lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 3 bathrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms and bathroom. Exceptionally well appointed domestic quarters. All main services connected and central heating throughout. Modern detached Chauffeur's house. Pair Modern Cottages. Stabling block. Garage for four.

Beautifully timbered grounds.

Tennis court, woodland, lake and prolific walled kitchen garden, in all about 17 Acres.

For Sale Privately (or Auction later) with Vacant Possession.
Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents: Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS amalgamated with ST. JOHN SMITH & SON, 67, High Street, Tunbridge Wells (Tel. 272/3).**TOWN AND COUNTRY ESTATES, IRELAND**

21, SHEPHERD STREET, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR.

GROsv. 1873

CO. OFFALY, EIRE*About 76 miles from Dublin.***EARLY 18TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE***Situated among magnificent scenic surroundings.*

Ground floor, lounge hall, with open fireplace, study, drawing and dining rooms, morning room, kitchen with Aga, larder, pantry, dairy, servants' hall and cloak-room. First floor: 5 principal bedrooms and 3 secondary, 2 bathrooms. Very fine outbuildings and yard. Stabling to 7-15 horses. Range of farm buildings. Good fishing available. The whole in first-class structural and decorative repair.

P.L.V.L.92. L.C.A.L.67.



Standing on 500 S.M. ACRES

FOR SALE WITH LOW OUTGOINGS WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Full descriptive particulars from Agents, as above.

HALL, PAIN & FOSTER57, COMMERCIAL ROAD, PORTSMOUTH (Tel. 74441/2/3)
and at SOUTHSEA, PETERSFIELD and FAREHAM.**BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON AND PORTSMOUTH****Luxuriously appointed
Residence**

Three reception rooms, billiards room, 5 principal bedrooms, nursery suite of 3 rooms, 4 maids' rooms, 3 bathrooms and good domestic offices.

Central heating throughout.

Double garage.

Two cottages.

Really beautiful gardens, tennis lawn and paddock.

AREA ABOUT 5 1/4 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Full particulars from HALL, PAIN & FOSTER, as above.

ROBINSON & HALL

15A, ST. PAUL'S SQUARE, BEDFORD. Tel. 4141/2

BEDFORD—4 MILES**DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED, MODERNISED RESIDENCE**

Two attractive reception rooms, mod. kitchen and bathroom, 3 bedrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY
AND WATER.

DRAINAGE. GARAGE.

1/2 ACRE

charming garden and spinney.

**FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

ROBINSON & HALL, Chartered Surveyors, 15a, St. Paul's Square, Bedford Bedford 4141/2.

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. GRO. 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

and at OXFORD, ANDOVER
MELTON MOWBRAY

IN LOTS.

AT AN UPSET PRICE FOR LOT 1 OF £5,750

ELMWOOD, KENLEY, SURREY

A FIRST-CLASS WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENCE
Amidst lovely grounds.

Five receptions, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

MAIN SERVICES.

STABLING. GARAGES. THREE COTTAGES.

23 ACRES

Auction June 28 next at Croydon (unless previously sold).

Particulars (1/-) of HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1 (REG. 8222), and LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

By direction of Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, K.C.B.

HAMPSHIRE

In the Hamble River Valley, Southampton 8 miles.

HALL COURT, BOTLEY

Delightful Miniature Estate, approached by drive. The House, part Queen Anne, contains hall, 4-5 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, and 3 bathrooms on the first floor, with attic over and a fourth bathroom. Main water and electricity. Stabling. Garage with gardener's flat. Small farmery. Cottage and entrance lodge. Beautiful gardens include walled vegetable garden, small park.

ABOUT 113 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Possession of House and Gardens, Flat and Woodlands.
Joint Agents: RICHARD AUSTIN & WYATT, Fareham (Tel. 2211), and LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

GREENHEDGES, VIRGINIA WATER

Close to Wentworth golf and country club.



ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, hall, complete offices. Garage. All main services. Gardens of **NEARLY AN ACRE** with flower beds, kitchen garden and rough woodland.

For SALE FREEHOLD privately or by Auction in July next.

Auctioneers: GOSLING & MLENER, Station Approach, Virginia Water, Surrey (Tel.: Wentworth 2277), and LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

60 FARMS. SEVERAL SMALL HOLDINGS

2 PRIVATE HOUSES. VILLAGE PROPERTY

300 ACRES WOODLAND

Shooting and fishing in hand.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRIVATELY

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

VACANT POSSESSION.

WEST SUSSEX

Five miles from Horsham.

HILL SLINFOLD

Occupying a very fine situation.

Four reception, 9 bed and dressing, 3 bathrooms.

STABLING. GARAGE WITH FLAT. FARM

BUILDINGS. TWO LODGES.

Very attractive garden.

IN ALL 76 ACRES

Auction at Horsham on July 14 next.

Auctioneers: HENRY SMITH & SON, Horsham, (Tel. 860) and LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

HAMPSHIRE

The Delightful Family Residence

4, NEWBURY STREET, ANDOVER

(formerly The Old Vicarage).

Situated in convenient position close to shops and buses.

Seven bed., 3 reception, bathroom, 4 attic rooms. All main services. Partial central heating. Charming garden and grounds. Walled vegetable garden. **IN ALL ABOUT 3/4 ACRE.** Useful outbuildings. **VACANT POSSESSION.**

Auction June 24, 1949, at Andover.

Particulars (1/-), LOFTS & WARNER, 4, New Street Andover, (2433) and as above.

DORKING (Tel. 2212/3)
EFFINGHAM
(Tel. Bookham 2801/2)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

HASLEMERE

High up. Lovely views. Near town yet quiet. Station under 1 mile.

COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE



Four bedrooms, bathroom,
2 reception.

Good offices.

All main services.

Garage.

Level garden of 1/2 ACRE

PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE £5,500

Sole Agents: CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (Tel. 680), Surrey.

(H.88)

BOOKHAM, SURREY

Standing in one of the most beautiful and secluded little gardens.

CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE

Artistically designed, perfect order throughout.

Quiet position, few minutes from buses, shops.

Three bed., dressing room, bathroom, 2 reception, model kitchen. Garage. Main services. 1/2 ACRE garden and productive orchard.

£4,650 FREEHOLD

CUBITT & WEST, Effingham (Tel.: Bookham 2801/2), Surrey.

(E.219)

A MOST CHARMING MODERN CHALET-STYLE RESIDENCE

In delightful rural setting with views of Leith Hill. On bus route to Dorking (about 4 miles away) with fast electric train service to London.

A REALLY OUTSTANDING LITTLE PROPERTY

Four bedrooms, tiled bathroom, lounge hall, 2 receptions, tiled kitchen.

Excellent garage.

The garden and grounds are attractively laid out with sweeping lawns, flower beds, etc., easily maintained. Small paddock, in all about TWO ACRES



FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

CUBITT & WEST, Dorking (Tel. 2212/3), Surrey.

(D.188)

WESTHUMBLE, NEAR DORKING

Ideal country setting with views of Box Hill, yet only 2 minutes station and bus routes.

LOVELY OLD IVY-CLAD HOUSE

Two floors only. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage 2 cars.

Secluded old-world garden about ONE ACRE

FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

CUBITT & WEST, Dorking (Tel. 2212/3), Surrey.

(D.189)

6, ASHLEY PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1. (VICtoria 2981)
SALISBURY (2467-2468)

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, F.R.I.C.S.

SHERBORNE, DORSET (597-598)
ROWNHAMS MOUNT Nursing
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Within easy reach of Bournemouth, Poole, Wimborne, Blandford, Salisbury and Ringwood.

THE IMPORTANT AND COMPACT FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL ESTATE FORMING PART OF THE HISTORIC ST. GILES ESTATE

PROVIDING A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT

including two exceptionally well-equipped Mixed Farms,

HORTON NORTH FARM and CHALBURY FARM.

15 Dairy Farms, 15 Smallholdings, Market Gardens, Accommodation Holdings, Numerous Cottages and Cottage Holdings, Arable and Pasture Lands, well-timbered Woodland, a valuable Freehold Ground Rent, etc.

The well-known and fully licensed Free House, THE HORTON INN.

The whole estate extending to about 3,678 ACRES

Principally let and producing a gross rent roll of about £4,412 per annum. Vacant Possession of about 497 acres including Horton Cottage, Mount Pleasant Farm, a Cottage and about 450 acres of woodland, etc.

RAWLENCE & SQUAREY are favoured with instructions to Sell the above Estate by Auction in 116 Lots at The Grand Hotel, Bournemouth, on July 13 and 14, 1949, commencing at 11 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. each day (unless previously sold privately as a whole).

Particulars, plans and conditions of sale, price 10/-, may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY, FEW & CO., 1, Howard Street, Strand, W.C.2, or the Auctioneers: Messrs. RAWLENCE & SQUAREY, 8-12, Rolleston Street, Salisbury, Wilts. Tel. 2467/8. Also at Westminster, S.W.1., Sherborne, Dorset, and Southampton.

MAIDENHEAD (Tel. 53 and 54)
SUNNINGDALE (Tel. Ascot 73)

GIDDY & GIDDY

WINDSOR (Tel. 73) SLOUGH (Tel. 20048)
GERRARDS CROSS (Tel. 3987)

SOUTH BUCKS

In the attractive old-world village of Well End between Marlow and Bourne End.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE

Standing on high ground, facing south.

Containing 4 bedrooms, trunk room, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, modern domestic offices.

Central heating and main services.

Double garage with storage loft over.

Well-timbered and secluded gardens.

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Public Auction on June 23 (unless sold previously).

Auctioneers: GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. Tel. 53 and 54.



COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS

Surrounded by the well-known cherry orchards, enjoying extensive views.

A LUXURIOUSLY MODERNISED COTTAGE

Containing 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, etc. Central heating. Main electricity and water. Modern drainage. Garage.

Pretty gardens. Well-maintained with pleasure gardens, vegetable gardens and fruit trees.

ABOUT ONE-THIRD ACRE

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

For Sale by Public Auction in July unless sold previously.

Auctioneers: GIDDY & GIDDY, Station Approach, Maidenhead. Tel. 53 and 54.

SEVENOAKS 2247-8-9
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46
OXFORD 240
REIGATE 2938 & 3733

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
OXFORD, SURREY
REIGATE, SURREY

SEVENOAKS 3 MILES

Village outskirts, between Sevenoaks and Westerham.



A LOVELY 15TH-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

Seven bedrooms (3 with fitted basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, great hall, usual domestic offices, cloakroom. All main services and central heating. Garage. Charming garden of about ¼ ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £9,500

Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street (and at Station Approach), Sevenoaks. Tels. 2247/8/9.

In a beautiful rural position south of Westerham and Oxted. On the SURREY & KENT BORDERS



SUPERBLY FITTED ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE

amidst about 8 ACRES of meadow and woodland. Four bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, dining room, barn, etc. Main water & electricity. Central heating. Modern drainage.

FREEHOLD £7,000

VACANT POSSESSION OF WHOLE

Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., Station Road East, Oxted (240), Surrey.

A CHARLES II HOUSE

Situate in the beautiful old-world village of Groombridge, overlooking The Green, 4 miles Tunbridge Wells.



THE DOWER HOUSE, GROOMBRIDGE

A House of great character and charm. Oak rafted ceilings, lattice windows and other features. Seven bedrooms, bathroom, large hall, 3 reception rooms, etc. Main electricity and gas. Garage and outbuildings.

About ONE ACRE of garden and orchard.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE by Auction June 24 next. Highly recommended by the Auctioneers: IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 1, London Road, Tunbridge Wells. Tel. 46.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

AUCTIONS

In Chequers and Hampton Country.

CADDEN HOUSE, MONKS RISHBOROUGH

(London 38 miles). In lovely secluded position in the Chiltern Hills, nearby golf course, ½ mile bus route. Attractive Country Residence 5 bed., 3 rec., bath., etc. Garage and outbuildings. Wooded gardens and paddock 5½ acres. Main services. Central heating. Auction June 27 (unless previously sold).

GOSSLING & REDWAY

Auctioneers, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

The exceedingly valuable and highly important Agricultural and Sporting Estate known as the

CASTLE CARR ESTATE, LUDDEN

comprising the stone-built Castle, Parkland and Woods, a number of compact Dairy and Grass Farms, the fully licensed premises known as the Waggon and Horses Inn, and the sporting Moorlands of Midgley and Warley in all about 3,000 acres, to be offered for Sale by Auction in 14 separate Lots at an early date by

CROSSLAND & UTLEY

Illustrated brochures and plan (price 2/-) will be available shortly from the Auctioneers' Offices, 1, Lord Street, Halifax, Yorkshire, or HIRST, WHITLEY & AKERVOY, Solicitors, Harrison Road, Halifax.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE RIVER TEIGN

A Charming Miniature Estate with a modernised Country Residence. Cottage. Beautiful grounds and valuable woodland. Small farmery, the whole property extending to 67 acres and in the River Teign over 1½ miles of salmon, peol and trout fishing. By Auction, June 24, 1949, by

RICKEARD, GREEN & MICHELMORE

in conjunction with

STRUTT & PARKER

Auction Offices: 82 Queen Street, Exeter. 'Phone 3645 and 3934. Land Agents' Offices: 49, Russell Square, London, W.C.1. 'Phone: MUSeum 5625.

SOUTH SHROPSHIRE

Important Sale of the very valuable and unique Agricultural and Sporting Property, THE LAWNES ESTATE, KINLET, NEAR BEWLEY

506a. 2r. 17p.

Situate in a beautiful district adjoining the Wyre Forest 10 miles Kidderminster and 28 miles Birmingham comprising The Lawns Farm with Modern Residence and 181 acres pasture and arable land; Maxfield Farm with House, buildings and 48 acres of land and an area of very valuable woodland with trout lake 277a. 1r. 32p. This Estate affords particularly fine wild pheasant shooting whilst the woodcock shooting is equal to any in the country. Deer are also plentiful and a large stock of wild duck has been maintained in the lake. The farms are in a high state of cultivation. Vacant Possession on completion.

G. HERBERT BANKS

will offer the above by Auction at Kidderminster on Thursday, June 23, 1949. Auctioneers' Offices: Worcester Street, Kidderminster. Tel. 2911/12.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY, KENT

Delightful modern Detached Residence situate in unrivalled position with panoramic views across the English Channel, and known as "Hope Point," St. Margaret's Bay. Five bedrooms (2 with access to verandah overlooking sea), 2 bathrooms, 3 charming reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. Built-in garage. Terraced gardens with private gate to the sea. Co.'s water. Electricity. Freehold. Vacant Possession. Auction June 30, 1949, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2, at 3 p.m. Illustrated brochures of the

Auctioneers: BLADE & CO.

Apex Corner, N.W.7, and branches.

MIL. 1319/1088/4493.

FOR SALE

ALDWICK BAY, Bognor Regis. Compact modern Freehold Property, situate on private estate, within a few minutes walk of sea, comprising (on two floors) 4 bedrooms, lounge, dining room, bathroom, kitchen with Ideal boiler and Ascot Multi-point Heater, usual offices. Garage with room at rear. Attractive well laid out garden, in all approximately ¼ acre. R. G. EVANS, 75, The Fairway, Aldwick Bay, Bognor Regis. Pagham 420.

AYRSHIRE. Attractive small Estate for sale.

With Salmon and Trout fishing. Modern Residence, surrounded by lovely policies, contains inner hall, spacious lounge (parquet floors), sun lounge, billiard room, dining room, business room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms, sitting room and bathroom, kitchen with Aga cooker, larder, butler's pantry. Central heating. Home Farm extends to 150 acres. Manager's house. Good stabling. Total area 270 acres, including 110 acres woodlands, and large garden with greenhouse. Charming southern exposure. Garage and 5 workers' cottages. Salmon and trout fishing in river afford splendid sport. Mixed shooting. Possession by arrangement. Apply to JOHN W. & G. LOCKHART, Solicitors, 211, High Street, Ayr.

BERKHAMSTED (under 1 hour London).

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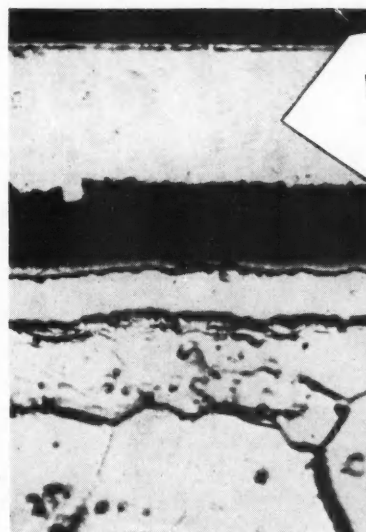
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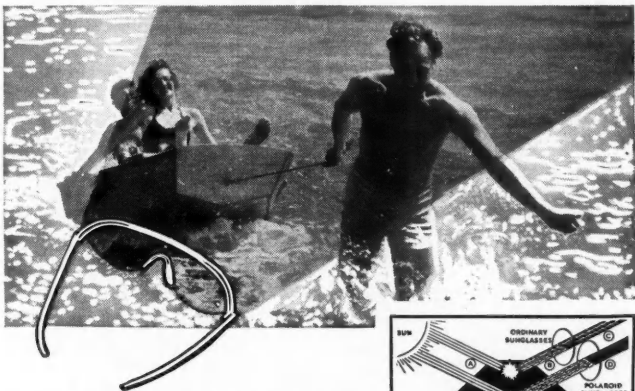
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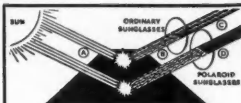


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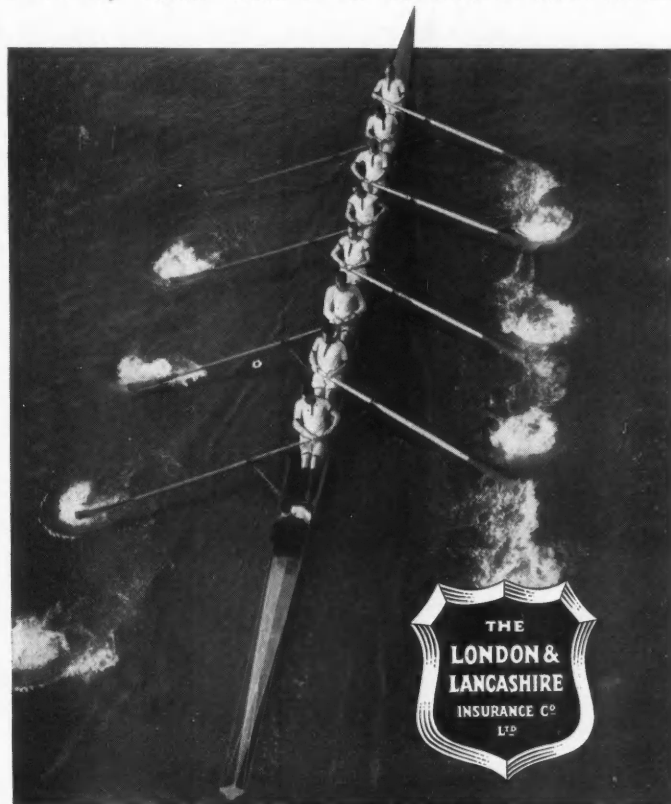
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2735

JUNE 17, 1949



Bassano

MISS PATRICIA CROMPTON-INGLEFIELD

Miss Patricia Crompton-Inglefield is the eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. Crompton-Inglefield, of Parwich Hall, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire

COUNTRY LIFE

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LOCAL BOUNDARIES

IN 1945 the Local Boundary Commission was set up to review all proposals by local authorities for boundary extensions, and to adjust things generally so as to provide only convenient and effective units of administration. The need for a good deal of adjustment has long been evident. The local government map of this country has remained essentially unaltered for the past sixty years, and before the war many congested towns were demanding more space within their borders for purposes of replanning, while some of the smaller authorities were said to be too small and poor to carry out their tasks of administration effectively at reasonable cost to the ratepayers—the result being that their inhabitants were clamouring to be united with the nearest well-populated and efficiently serviced area. Urban demands for expansion are not less urgent now than in 1939, and all authorities—not only the poor and feeble—have, since 1944, been saddled with many new duties and complicated tasks. A complete recasting has been undertaken in the local services of education, health, town and country planning, transport, electricity, gas, water supply, police, fire protection, public assistance and the care of children, while at the same time the control of agriculture, the distribution of Exchequer grants and valuation for rating purposes are all being re-organised. It is the opinion of the Commissioners that now is the time for a considerable re-shaping of the local government machine as a whole, and for a redistribution of services and functions among the existing authorities. Without such a re-shaping, they maintain, it is impossible for them to make impartial and logical decisions with regard to boundaries.

It is now evident, however, that the scheme of reform which they put before the Government last year has no chance of being carried through for some time to come. The official reply is that "it will not be practicable to introduce comprehensive legislation on local government reconstruction in the near future." The Commission are therefore compelled to continue the process of patchwork which they regard as so unsatisfactory, and in their recently issued Report they announce their intention to keep that patchwork to a minimum, and, in the hope that the system will be reformed within a reasonable time, to make definite recommendations only in cases where their decisions would be equally appropriate if the machine were altered as they desire. To go steadily ahead patching on the basis of the existing structure could only lead, they feel, to the further confusion of affairs, and they are driven to a policy of doing the least possible amount of harm. This situation certainly shows the danger of keeping out-of-date administrative machinery running at full speed in the attempt to cope

with a surfeit of new legislation. Its sheer momentum prevents it being held up for an overhaul, and meanwhile the newly organised services are likely to become firmly established and to make any subsequent overhaul both difficult and disruptive.

This is not to say, of course, that everybody acknowledges the need for the Commissioners' plan of reform. Many authorities believe that they are carrying out their functions to everybody's satisfaction, and do not wish to have their present powers diminished or their status upset. The county boroughs, for instance, consider that the changes recommended by the Commission may appear to offer a tidier pattern, with its "all-purpose," "most-purpose" and "minor-purpose" authorities, but that in fact it would lead to more sense of frustration, more control by salaried officials and a further reduction in the level of public interest in local government—a very important consideration, of course. On the other hand, the continuing

THE ELDER-TREE

THE old folk say along our countryside:

"The Elder is a proper luckless tree!

On its black boughs the witches rode astride,

Its sour leaves breed a pining malady.

Stifling the scent that's on its wan white flower,

Bitter the brew that from its dark fruit's made,

And a grim guardian ghost at gloaming hour—

The grey Earth-Mother!—haunts its eerie shade."

But I maintain they do the Elder wrong.

From its harsh wood was framed the Rood

Divine—

That Charms against all charms of evil, strong!

Its flowers yield balsam, soothing dreams its

wine.

And on the grim Earth-Mother's sheltering breast

All men at last find healing and good rest.

G. M. HORT.

weakness of the smaller counties and county boroughs has undoubtedly been a determining factor in that transfer, of recent years, of much administration from Town Hall and County Hall to Whitehall which is one of the chief reasons for loss of public interest in local affairs. In any case the Commission is continuing its investigation of the situation of all county boroughs with populations below 60,000, and with its systematic review of county districts. Those who were, perhaps unduly, perturbed last year by the Commission's proposals to unite various small counties under single county councils—Hereford and Worcester, for instance, or Cambridge, Ely, Huntingdon and Peterborough—are scarcely likely to be reassured by the Commissioners' contention that "an obvious case for which the making of early Orders would be appropriate is the union of two or more counties."

NO STATE FARMING ON ROMNEY MARSH

WHEN, at the beginning of the war, our cereal acreage had to be expanded and the war on permanent pasture began, Romney Marsh, with its world-famous breed of sheep and its thousand-year-old traditions of stock grazing, was one of the areas selected for the plough. Of its 50,000 acres the arable was very successfully raised from 3,000 to 16,000 acres, the more than satisfactory yield of cereals being obviously due to the stored-up fertility of the centuries. Owing to the absence of any form of arable organisation, it was necessary to erect temporary buildings and to farm the new ploughland with labour forces drawn from the Women's Land Army and other outside sources. The Marsh sheepfarming is a highly specialised business which brings this country much return in the way of both money and prestige, and it was hardly likely that the farmers would much appreciate either the reduction of their flocks or this arable invasion, with its alien technique and untoward effect on both the appearance and organisation of the Marsh. When the war ended it was necessary to decide whether to restore the almost entirely pastoral economy of

the whole area or, as some suggested, to maintain or extend the war-time acreage of arable. And when the Government referred the matter to the newly appointed Agricultural Land Commission it was not surprising that the Marshmen should fear an attempt to expropriate them in order to demonstrate—at the expense of their fertile pastures—the possibilities of arable farming by the State. The Land Commission have now reported, and propose that the tillage area should be increased to a minimum of 20,000 acres, but this apparently includes the grass leys which constitute, they say, "the proper system for general adoption in the Marsh." Intensive arable cultivation is not to be discouraged "where conditions are suitable," but all these recommendations "can reasonably be expected to be put into operation by the owners, lessees and occupiers."

THE PROBLEM OF THE GYPSIES

THERE are some problems which seem to present nothing but an eternal question mark, and one is that of the gypsies. There have recently been two particular complaints of them, one from the West Riding and one from Kent. The Yorkshire farmers, solicitous for their crops and fences, press for legislation "to relieve or remove the menace," and that is much easier said than done. The sinister part of their complaint is that they want their names not to be mentioned for fear of reprisals on stacks and cattle. This brings to mind Meg Merrilies' threat against the laird of Ellangowan, when he became too active a magistrate: "See if the red cock does not crow in his barnyard." The Kentish lament is from Yalding, where, it is said, certain meadows are occupied by caravan dwellers and squatters; they constitute a nuisance by their straying animals and insanitary habits, and as soon as they are turned off brazenly return to claim a stay for a legal period of consecutive days. The county planning committee has declared for a policy of not interfering with long-standing camping sites, if they in turn do not interfere with the amenities of the countryside. It is one that appeals to those not immediately affected as very reasonable. But Yalding, which is affected, has also, reasonably, quite other views. It is impossible not to sympathise with the sufferers, and at the same time most of us have a perhaps unpractical sympathy with the gypsies as a picturesque and romantic people. Is there nothing for them but a perennial moving on? It is obviously not a satisfactory solution, but nobody seems able to devise a better.

RARE VISITORS

THIS spring has been remarkable in the bird world for the number of rare and attractive visitors that have been seen in this country. A party of black-winged stilts visited Suffolk, a passing osprey called at a lake in Oxfordshire, and two more were, unhappily, found dead in the Border country. A little ringed plover, a bird whose colonisation of the neighbourhood of London has been one of the most striking features of bird life in Britain in the past ten years, has been recorded on Fair Isle; golden orioles have appeared in Lancashire and the Hebrides, and hoopoes have been seen in unusually large numbers and as far north as the farthest part of the mainland of Scotland. The last two, though a few stay to nest from time to time, are largely birds of passage, and though they occur chiefly in the south of England, are reported every now and then from much farther north. But what is one to make of the reported presence of a nightingale near York at the beginning of the month? The normal range of the nightingale in this country is south of a line drawn from the Trent to the Severn. Yet this one appears to be firmly encamped in a North Riding village, and, to judge by its powerful singing, to be nesting or wanting to nest there. Is it an unfortunate bird that has been compelled to seek a home outside its regular sphere by the overcrowding among nightingales that there appears to be this year, or did it feel that it ought to perform before an audience that in the ordinary course of events has little chance to hear it?

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE hatch of mayfly in Hampshire this season has been satisfactory, but not in any way remarkable. As might have been expected, the abnormally warm weather brought them out in some numbers a week or so earlier than usual, and everything that flies seemed very pleased to meet them. The black-headed gulls came in from the coast in some numbers, the wagtails left the channels in the water-meadows to take up positions on the bank of the main river, the swallows and martins were flying low although the weather was set fine and according to our beliefs they should therefore have been flying high, and the chaffinches deserted the orchard bough for stances in convenient waterside willows.

On one stretch of the river a small pipistrelle bat was seen taking the mayflies as they fluttered down a few feet above the surface of the water, and after each flight it returned to its hang-up peg in a bush on the river's bank and remained there until it had swallowed its fly, whereupon it set forth again to catch another. I understand there was no uncertainty about the bat's procedure and, though I believe bats are unable to see in daylight, and on this occasion the sun was shining brightly, the creature marked down its prey and caught it every time with a precision which suggests that it was equipped with a most efficient radar system.

* * *

THE trout, which should have hailed the arrival of the mayflies with enthusiasm, were half-hearted in their response, and I have a suspicion that on one small river where I spent a day this was because there were practically no fish in the water. This chalk-stream, which in other days had a reputation for heavy trout, was one of those on which the Catchment Board's workers had some wonderful sport towards the end of the war. When passing by during the process of the excavations I usually saw three or four of the gang rounding up the big fish, and driving them on to a shallow where they could be picked up by hand, but I am thankful to say that they overlooked one very fine fellow of 1½ lb. which took my mayfly immediately it was offered to him, and which proved to be quite exceptionally pink-fleshed for a southern chalk-stream trout.

I have always understood that the Catchment Board dredged these small streams to lower their levels, and thereby drain the surrounding meadows so that, not only would their grazing properties be improved, but corn crops could be grown on them. When the work was completed some four years ago they had certainly lowered the levels, for the streams were reduced to foot-deep trickles running swiftly on a smooth gravel bed below the raw canal-like banks, but this spring, after one of the driest winters we have ever experienced, the situation on four small rivers in this locality is *status quo ante*, and then some! Every one of these little streams is bank-high with the surrounding meadows as boggy as ever they were in the past, and the only possible explanation of this excess of water is the weed growth everywhere, which is holding back the flow. Owing to the extraordinary warm weather this spring the weed beds in early May were in full flower from bank to bank, and in a condition that one expects to see normally not earlier than mid-June.

* * *

IN other days this excessive weed growth was regularly cut in early summer, but it was a lengthy and expensive business which the landlord carried out mainly in the interests of the anglers who were renting the fishing rights. To-day, with practically no fish left in the rivers, there is little financial return from the letting



John Erith

IN THE HARDY COUNTRY: LITTLE BREDY, DORSET

of rods, and the average landlord, therefore, cannot afford to carry out the work in view of the existing high rate of agricultural wages. Moreover, some people feel that the Catchment Board, having taken over control of the streams against the wishes of the owners, must now accept responsibility for their upkeep in future—and there is no doubt that the disturbance of the river beds has had a most stimulating effect on all weed growth.

* * *

IN the correspondence columns of almost every newspaper that I pick up to-day there is an account of a hoopoe being seen in somebody's garden, and since the greater number of those reported have been in Hampshire, with a few in Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire, I feel rather hurt that, with the very wild garden encircled by woodlands and rhododendrons that I possess in the middle of the selected area, I have never yet seen a hoopoe in this country. In fact, except for the Dartford warbler, which is not really outstanding as regards scarcity, I have never seen a really rare bird in England. I say "England" advisedly, since I have met the kite in Wales on two or three occasions.

I gather from my various bird books that the hoopoe has been trying to establish itself in the British Isles for a very long time, but has been unable to do so because people will shoot it before it has had time to build a nest. Sir Thomas Browne, writing of the birds to be found in Norfolk some three hundred years ago, says: "The Upupa, or Hoopebird, so named

from its note, a gallant marked bird wick I have often seen & 'tis not hard to shoot." This may possibly have been the attitude in the past, but I refuse to believe that to-day anyone owning a garden up to hoopoe standards would dream of shooting the bird or interfering with it in any way. On the contrary, the selected host would do everything in his power to keep the attractive visitor in his garden in the hope that it would do him the honour of nesting there. If he were a "socialite," which I believe is the new word coined in America to describe one who moves constantly in society, it would provide him with an interesting topic of conversation at dinner and cocktail parties, and he would rise to great eminence in the ranks of the "socialites" as the man who had a hoopoe nesting in his garden.

* * *

INCIDENTALLY, I hope none of our many and over-crowded Government offices notices the word "socialite," since with the new words they coin every month my dictionary (1930 edition) is rapidly becoming out of date. In a recent form issued by the Ministry of Agriculture concerning bonus rations for pigs and poultry, the reference number of which is composed of 24 numerals and 6 letters, I have detected two additions to the long-suffering and over-burdened English language. One of these is "ungradeable," which, I think, is perhaps permissible in its connection, and the other is "scorage," which I do not think is justified since, as Mr. Eric Partridge would say, "what's wrong with score?"

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—XXVII

LITTLE-KNOWN LOUTH

By
GEOFFREY HARMSWORTH

LOUTH, Lincolnshire, lies in that northern, largely unknown part of the county which leads to nowhere in particular. Indeed, until the "discovery" of Skegness, Louth was even more remote than it is to-day. A Tennyson pilgrim may have lingered on the way to Somersby, or an ardent Virginian sought out the school where young John Smith dreamed of New England, but who else would have faced the interminable journey across that vast expanse of flatness from Peterborough, 80 miles distant, on the main line?

Apart from the tedium, it is a mistake to arrive at Louth by train, though the Tudor-Gothic railway station (Fig. 10), which has not altered in the least since it was built in 1848, is worth a visit. The town is best approached by road, and preferably over the wolds from Lincoln or Market Rasen, for then only can one experience that breath-taking moment when the spire, five miles away, first bursts into view. Comparisons inevitably spring to mind. Is it as fine as Salisbury? At this distance, and seen from a height of 400 feet (confounding the accepted notion that Lincolnshire is uniformly flat) the prospect is almost as pleasing. The delicate, tapering lines of tower and steeple, if not, in their detail, as architecturally interesting as those of Grantham (which the late Sir Gilbert Scott put second to Salisbury), are at this remove far more satisfying.

To quote an unknown chronicler of 80 years ago, "In the great drama of history, Louth has played a subordinate part; stationed in the background among the humbler *dramatis personae*, uttering at intervals its modest 'Aye, my good lord,' or 'Tis true, my lord,' it has been content to leave to other actors a more ambitious role." But this obsequious statement, even for the date when it was written, is only in part true. The anonymous scribe passes lightly over the fact that it was the worthy men of Louth, headed by their vicar, who so incurred the displeasure of Henry VIII that they earned for Lincolnshire the unenviable title of "the most brute and beastly of the whole Realm." Moreover, fifteen of the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace, including the renowned Captain Cobbler, duly paid the customary penalty at Tyburn.

Of Louth's early history, or of the derivation of its name, little is known. Large numbers of Roman coins have been dug up on its site and an Anglo-Saxon burial-ground of some size



1.—THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, LOUTH. THE SPIRE, 293 FEET HIGH, WAS COMPLETED IN 1515

has recently been uncovered near it. Throughout its story it has been known by many names, such as Loute, Luthe, Lowth, Lidda, Ludda and Luda. The last is the one most commonly used in ancient charters and is derived, it is thought, from the little river, well stocked with trout, which skirts the northern boundary of the town. Domesday Book mentions Louth as being held by the Bishop of Lincoln, but the Archbishop of York also from time to time laid claim to the town.

In 1139 the Cistercian monks began the building of their great abbey to the east of the town, and it soon rose to the first rank among the religious houses of Lincolnshire. Dugdale observes that "the seed—monkish doctrine—fell into good ground and produced a splendid harvest." It was a vast building, 71 feet longer

than Louth Parish Church, with many lesser ones around it, and dominated the surrounding countryside for some 400 years. To-day all that remains of Louth Park Abbey is a few scattered fragments of the walls and pieces of ornamental stonework in the neat rockeries of Louth gardens.

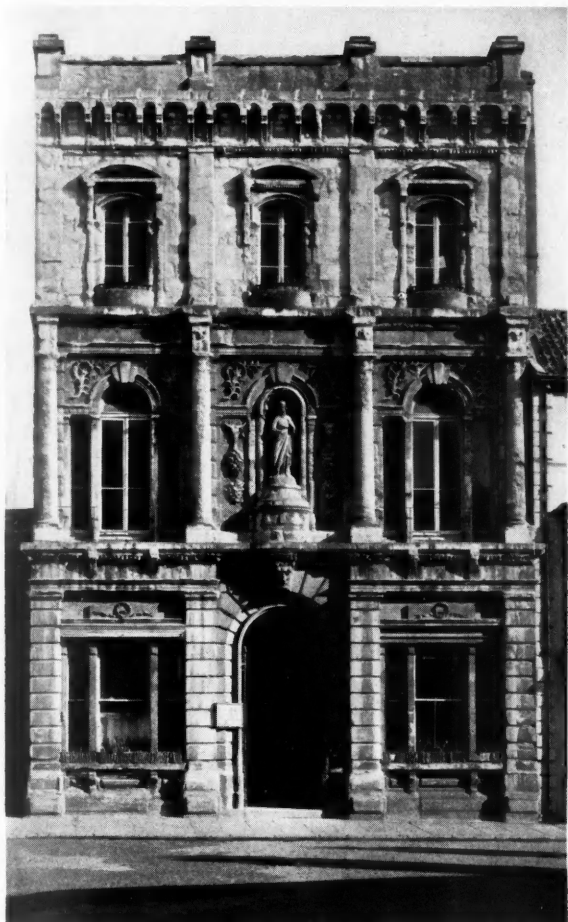
Louth is fortunate in having escaped many of the "improvements" and "developments" that rob all too many other towns of its size of their atmosphere and character. From the old paper-mill, a picturesque example of 18th-century "decay," one proceeds towards the church along Westgate, a narrow winding street flanked by pleasant detached Georgian houses, several of which are noted in the Corporation Records

as being the "great houses" of the town. Comfortably set back from the thoroughfare, they were formerly the residences of the well-to-do merchants, but to-day, with few exceptions, they are given over to educational needs. Two are worthy of special note as they retain most of their original features and adornments. No. 32 (Fig. 7) is a gracious and mellowed red-brick house (still, fortunately, in private ownership) which, according to the rental books of the Warden of Louth, was occupied in 1610 by "Oulde Mrs. Halton." The front elevation presents a bold symmetry of tall windows with thick glazing bars and the cornice is broken by a large elliptical pediment or hood which compensates for the absence of dormer windows (which appear to have been removed some years ago) in an unusually high and steep-pitched roof. The porch, with later additions, stands at the side of the house, and projects to the pavement. Much fine panelling remains, the period of which suggests that the house was remodelled late in the 17th century.

Thornton House, in the fork of Westgate and Breakneck Lane (an ancient but singularly appropriate name), is of later date but worthy of note for its simplicity and Georgian air of comfort and ease. Westgate House (Fig. 6), now a girls' school, is unpretentious, but interesting in its external details, with its elegant double flight of steps and iron balustrading which enhance the effect of the bowed front, though the use of local yellow brick somewhat detracts from the pleasing aspect of the design. From 1775 to 1779 one Charles Wigelsworth, who was both lawyer and banker, resided there. The bricked-up entrance to his banking department can be seen at the side of the house in School-house Lane. This lane looks much as it did when Alfred Tennyson spent four unhappy years at the King Edward VI Grammar School (now removed to another site) as a pupil of the Rev. John Waite, a headmaster who believed in the liberal use of the cane as an aid to scholarship (the school seal, dated 1557, bears the motto: *qui parvit virgæ odit filium suum*). The original school-house no longer stands, but stories of the Tennyson brothers still linger in and around the place which caused the Laureate to exclaim many years later: "How I did hate that school! The only good I ever got from it was the memory of the words *sonus desiliens aquæ*, and of an old wall



2.—ST. JAMES'S CHURCH FROM UPGATE



3.—THE CORN EXCHANGE: A VICTORIAN FACADE IN A STATE OF "PLEASING DECAY"

covered with wild weeds opposite the school window. I wrote an English poem there for one of the Jacksons; the only line I recollect is 'While bleeding heroes lie along the shore.' The old wall is still there and the wild flowers, too.

The founder of Virginia would seem to have had no happier recollections of the school. He had been sent to Louth in 1592, after running away from school at Alford, and there "his mind being even then set upon brave adventures," as Captain John Smith states in his *Travels*, "he sold his satchel and books and all he had intending secretly to get to sea but that his father's death stayed him." He remained at Louth for about three years and is commemorated among the alumni by a bust, the work of the late Lord Baden Powell.

From School-house Lane to the parish church of St. James is a minute's walk and even at this distance the spire appears to lean backwards. The apex, on account of an uneven settlement of the tower, is said to be six feet from the vertical. Its exact height has been a matter of dispute since 1515, the date when it was completed. A contemporary entry in the Churchwarden's Accounts states that it was then 18 score (360 feet) in height. In 1807 Thomas Espin, a local artist and mathematician (who built the Priory, a "Gothick villa," at the other end of the town) remarked that "here must have been a flagrant mistake in the first copy," and gives the height as 288 feet. A few years later a sailor put the matter to an unusual test, which is recorded in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1818: "A man of the name of Smith lately had the temerity, after drinking about ten pints of ale, to ascend the spire of Louth Church, which is nearly 300 feet high, and tie a handkerchief round the iron which supports the weathercock. After he had remained some time upon the top-stone, danced a hornpipe, and performed several antics, he descended, with all the composure imaginable, to the bottom of the spire, and on the point of one of the pinnacles of the tower, he stood upon one leg, with his arms extended, and made his *congé* to the numerous

spectators below, who witnessed this piece of presumption with wonder and astonishment." Towards the end of the century a local surveyor, Thomas Wilkinson Wallis, who achieved European fame as a wood-carver, constructed an instrument which he called a *Quadrante Theodolite* whereby he was able to settle the vexed question within a matter of decimal points. His findings established that the height of the spire to the top of the vane is 293.64 feet.

Detailed records of the building of the broach, as it was then called, together with the cost of labour and materials, have been preserved among the church muniments. The entire cost (but not including the tower) amounted to £305 8s. 5d. Master masons received 8d. per day, plus an annual fee, and ordinary labourers 4d. per day. The Abbot of Louth Park Abbey viewed the undertaking with detached interest, and probably jealousy, for we read that his contribution consisted of one yew tree, and the parish had to pay 2d. for felling it. The building of the spire took as long as fifteen years. One explanation of this was that the master masons were dissatisfied with the irregularity of their payments, as the following extracts from the church accounts suggest:—

Item. Paid Lawrence (the) Mason for riding to his master in the north country for to spur him whether he would make end of broach, and he said, he would do no more with it, but he shewed his counsel. 6s. 8d.

Item. William Walker and Lawrence Mason, riding to Boston, to speak with master-mason to make end of broach, 2s.

The exterior of Louth church, whether seen at a distance, or within the shadow of the spire itself, is so impressive that one may be tempted to expect too much of the interior. The author of *A Short Account of Louth Church* (1808), after eulogising the tower and the spire, describes the church as "but a tolerable building" and says that it "is excellently paved, has a handsome organ gallery at the west end, and lofts covering the north and south aisles, but contains nothing worthy the attention of the antiquary or traveller." Since that date the interior has suffered, together with many other Lincolnshire churches, the inevitable restora-

tion by Victorian architects, which stripped it of the few adornments that had been left untouched at the Reformation. The rood-screen disappeared, probably at the same time as the richly decorated guild chapels.

The sense of bareness in the church, not always a disadvantage if there are architectural features which benefit thereby, is accentuated by its size and the fact that the nave arcades are too light for their purpose. They are, indeed, part of an earlier church, and when the present building was begun in the second quarter of the 15th century, they were incorporated in it. Another unfortunate result of this makeshift arrangement is that the windows of the aisles do not agree with the arches of the nave.

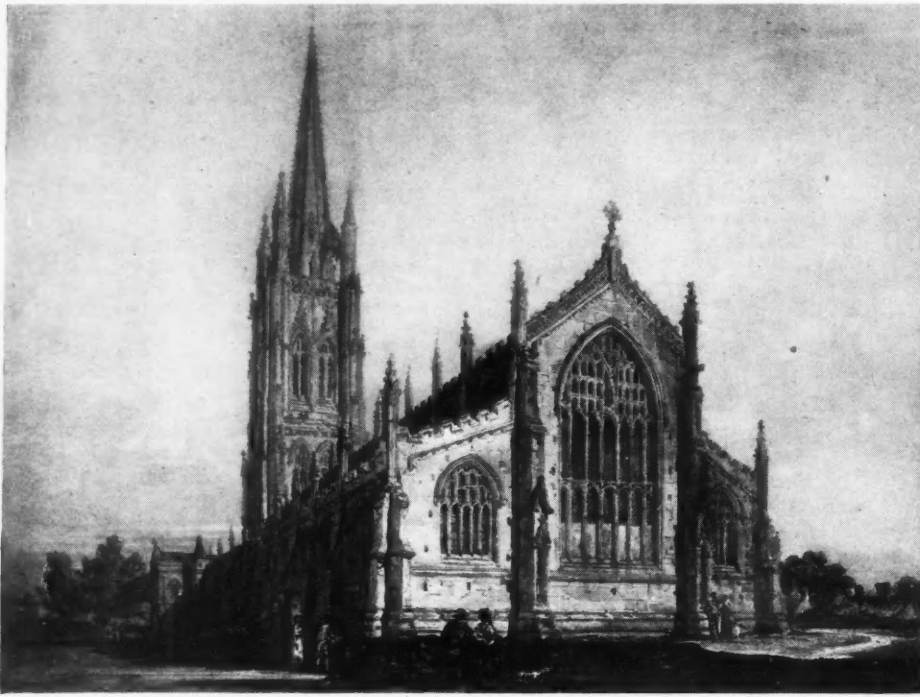
These deficiencies and disappointments are in some measure outweighed by the great historical association of the church with the Pilgrimage of Grace. It was here on Sunday, October 1, 1536, fifteen years after the completion of the spire, that Master Thomas Kendall, Vicar of Louth, in a rousing sermon warned his flock that the King's commissioners were already on the way to take an inventory of the church's treasures. So small a spark as this set aflame the Lincolnshire Rebellion, and within a few days 30,000 men were marching on Lincoln to meet the representatives of the King. "We take it as a great unkindness that our common and inferior subjects rise against us without any ground" was the wording of the Royal message which awaited them. It added that a well equipped army of 100,000 men would deal with the rebels "as shall be thought best." The men of Louth and surrounding districts were induced to lay down their arms and return home, but the ringleaders, including the Vicar, were later sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn.

In the vestry there is a noble example of mediæval craftsmanship in the form of a chest known as Sudbury's Hutch, after Thomas Sudbury, Vicar of Louth, 1462-1502. On the panels of the doors are contemporary carved portraits of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, and between them a crowned Tudor rose. The chest, together with another known as *Communis Cista* (which is mentioned in the church accounts as early as 1473), was exhibited in 1930 at the Exhibition of Mediæval Art at South Kensington.

The rectory, immediately to the south of the church, is of half-timbered design and Victorian dimensions, replacing a thatched structure known as the Hermitage. A romantically-minded divine of 150 years ago, according to contemporary accounts, built this strange habitation and laid out the garden to harmonise with it. "Interspersed amongst planted walks are several buildings, seats and cloisters for the use of the supposed hermit. The principal building contains the study, the kitchen, the



4.—AN 18th-CENTURY SHOP FRONT IN MERCER ROW



5.—WATER-COLOUR BY THOMAS GIRTIN OF THE CHURCH, 1799

chapel, and the dormitory, each of which is fitted up in an appropriate style, and is tastefully ornamented with fir cones, moss, bark, plants, bones, and other simple productions of nature, and the various walks are decorated with obelisks and vases, with numerous devices and mottoes, all of which conspire to attract the attention and admiration of every person who views this interesting scene." According to tradition the "hermit" would occasionally emerge from his rustic retreat on summer afternoons, ascend to the top of the tower and from that dizzy height gaze down on his flock, while he smoked a pipe and drank a mug of beer.

The east end of the church, which butts into Upgate, represents the most pleasing close-up of the fabric, for here the graceful proportions of the spire are set off to advantage against the long lines of pinnacles above the nave and aisle roofs, terminating in delicate tracery and open work above the east gable. Girtin chose this view (Fig. 5) when he came over from Lincoln in 1799, while Turner, indulging in much artistic licence as to the width of his foreground, drew his horse-fair from lower down the

street, thereby giving greater height to the spire. De Wint, who revelled in Lincolnshire landscapes, cottages and churches, does not appear to have visited Louth.

A stone's-throw from the church, and sandwiched in between a trim row of homely-looking Georgian houses, with short flights of steps leading to their front doors, is the Louth Reading Room, better known as the Mechanics' Institute. This was once the Mansion House, where the Corporation dined and feasted so lavishly that a day of reckoning came and the building, with all its contents, including the Corporation plate, was sold to meet debts. The interior, which is shortly to house the Richard Goulding Collection of books, MSS. and prints relating to Louth, retains some good ceiling and wall refinements in the Regency taste.

From Upgate the middle of Louth is reached by a street bearing the pleasant-sounding name of Mercer Row. Here the small market town is seen at its most friendly and characteristic, with its diversity of architectural styles and periods, its alleyways and passages burrowing into its hidden regions, its modern shop-fronts and chromium plate superimposed on gabled

buildings from which little dormer windows have peeped down on the changing scene for the last two hundred years.

Surveying the scene with a detachment befitting its years and famous associations is a tall, austere building (Fig. 8) bearing the simple wording "Printing Office." It was here that John Jackson set up his printing press in or about 1898 and that thirty years later, two young men, the sons of a local vicar, walked into the office to offer their verses for publication. Local tradition maintains that Charles and Alfred Tennyson, then aged 18 and 17, had decided upon this step on the advice of the family coachman.

The original MS. (now in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge) consisted of 177 sheets, mostly of note-paper size, and the script, more ornate than legible, is in the hand of the two brothers and one other, probably the careful copying of the mother or a sister. The brothers accepted the sum of £10 in cash and Mr. Jackson allowed them to take out books to the value of a further £10. *Poems of Two Brothers* (which the Laureate used to speak of as their "early rot"), priced at seven shillings, appeared early in 1827 and caught the eye of but one critic, who, in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, declared that it contained "some very promising verse."

A contemporary of John Jackson's was Robert Sheardown, who printed and published books "at the Sign of the Bible" at 20, Mercer Row. For over 160 years the business of printing and publishing has been continued at the same delightful 18th-century premises (Fig. 4).

The middle of the 19th century saw many architectural changes in Louth, in common with many other towns of its size then beginning to share in the first-fruits of Victorian prosperity. Municipal pride demanded a new town hall and corn exchange; the Great Northern Railway in 1848 had opened its handsome new station; the spirit of John Wesley (who had found Louth "a den of lions" but left it "as quiet as Grimsby") was revealing itself behind massive stone porticos, supported by lofty Corinthian columns, and at the parish church Mr. Fowler was shortly to commence his restoration. In June, 1853, the foundation stone of the new town hall was laid, an occasion which was invested with municipal splendour and largesse, including the distribution of tea, sugar and buns to 1,200 poor women, each of whom received 2 oz. of tea, 1 lb. of sugar and a large plum bun. At noon some 1,000 labourers and artisans sat down to a substantial dinner of roast beef and plum pudding in a booth 300 feet long erected for the occasion.

By a happy coincidence the Lincolnshire Association for the Promotion of Temperance



6.—WESTGATE HOUSE, A LATE 18th-CENTURY HOUSE NOW USED AS A GIRLS' SCHOOL. (Right) 7.—No. 32, WESTGATE, A HOUSE REMODELLED LATE IN THE 17th CENTURY



8.—THE MARKET SQUARE. It was in the tall "Printing Office" that Alfred and Charles Tennyson's first verses were published

had selected the same day for their annual gala, and it is concluded that the day's festivities terminated on a joyous rather than a bucolic note at night.

One wonders if the worthy Ludensians had any inkling as to what manner of structure was shortly to raise its challenging bulk in their midst. Conscious of their new-found dignity (Louth became a municipal borough in 1835) the Corporation, having voted a sum of £7,000 for the project, were anxious to show that they were not behindhand in current architectural taste. Naturally enough it was the Italianate style which prevailed (with suitable lock-ups in the basement) and Louth's Town Hall, then, as to-day, would look more at home in Rome than in a Lincolnshire market town.

A second stone-laying, hardly less ambitious than the first, took place a month later, on July 1, 1853. The building of the new corn exchange (Fig. 3) proceeded so rapidly that it was open for business in time for the New Year market, 1854. It is not recorded what kind of reception it received, but undoubtedly it looked as garish and out-of-place then as many modern buildings appear to-day. But the passing of close on a century has brought about that pleasing decay which delighted the eye of Ruskin. The vases have fallen from their perches, the Caen stonework (as at Westminster) has crumbled and perished, and the daughter of Saturn found, long ago, the pace of modern living too much for her frail form. In its general appearance, indeed, the building resembles one the sharp surfaces of which have been scorched away by fire and which has thereby acquired an air of venerable rusticity.

"Pleasing decay" of another kind is to be seen elsewhere in Louth. Before the arrival of the railway the town was connected with the outside world by a navigable canal, which joined the Humber at Tetney Haven. This waterway, built in 1770 at a cost of £27,500, was the source of much trade in corn and wool with the Yorkshire and London markets. Large warehouses (Fig. 9) were erected at the eastern end of the town and business prospered until speedier modes of transport outstripped the old. Riverhead is now a silent but not an entirely deserted spot. The canal is silted up, the lockgates are encrusted with moss and weed, rats besport themselves undisturbed. But some of these dark, frowning buildings have found a new lease of life, one as a glove factory, another as a coal warehouse, and thus "pleasing decay" has been arrested before it crossed the borderline into ruin."

Louth's awareness of its picturesque past is seen in the varied activities of the Naturalists, Antiquarian and Literary Society. Their museum in Engine-gate, once upon a time (if the key could be found) the happy dumping-ground for cases of stuffed birds, fossilised fish

and relics of the Stone Age, is now an up-to-date institution, containing much of local antiquarian interest. In the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, amid the sombre company of deceased aldermen and Louth benefactors, hang two recently acquired canvases depicting the town of Louth as seen from the church tower in 1853.

These bird's-eye views, each measuring 9ft. by 6ft. are the work of a local draughtsman, William Brown (1789-1859) who took six years to complete them, and a comparison between them and the view from the church tower to-day discloses that the prospect, in its main characteristics, has changed even less than is apparent at ground level. The pink and cream patches of new housing estates carry the borough boundaries farther to the east and north-east, but the intricate mosaic of red-tiled roofs and old grey streets at one's feet appears much the same as in Brown's day, though there are now fewer inns and more places of worship. The town-planners, over-active and enthusiastic elsewhere, have so far kept their planning within reasonable bounds. The setting up of a Preservation Trust, such as that at Boston, if sufficient local interest could be aroused, would ensure that there was no unnecessary meddling or thoughtless demolition in the future. Louth, if nothing more than an ordinary market town, has much to lose, and little to gain, from "progress."



9.—AN OLD WAREHOUSE ON THE CANAL FROM LOUTH TO THE HUMBER AT THE EASTERN END OF THE TOWN



10.—THE TUDOR-GOTHIC RAILWAY STATION, BUILT IN 1848

THE ARMOUR OF KINGS AND CAPTAINS

By JAMES MANN

THERE was a Fellow of All Souls who used to hiss at his undergraduate audience: "You cannot count yourself civilised until you have been to Florence." In the same mood *amateurs d'armes* have long said, "You cannot appreciate armour until you have been to Vienna."

This summer the British public has an opportunity of seeing the finest array of arms and armour assembled in this country in modern times.

The examples chosen from the old Imperial collections at Vienna and now on view at the Tower of London would wring an admission of admiration from the most ardent pacifist. For these are not merely the tools of war and tournament, but works of art in the highest tradition. The subtle forms, the discreet touches of gilding, the restraint shown by men who have learned to master a most difficult medium will be a revelation to many. How faithfully do these steel shells reflect the influences of time and place, the rippling lines of German Gothic (Fig. 5) and the rounded surfaces of the Italian Renaissance (Figs. 2 and 3). When men's lives depended on the merits of design and quality, this was the most exacting of all crafts. It is only in the later stages, when armour had been driven from the field by firearms and rapid manoeuvre, and the danger was passed, that the smiths relaxed and indulged in a riot of embossing, gilding and damascening (Figs. 6 and 7).

This exhibition has a second and to some perhaps a more moving appeal than to the eye alone; for it constitutes an assembly of famous personages of the 15th and 16th centuries. This is due very largely to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, one of the great collectors of the Renaissance, who, by seeking out the armours of famous men of his own and preceding generations, formed an historical gallery of kings and captains, and even sultans, from far outside the confines of the Hapsburg empire.

One has every reason to thank the Archduke for his foresight, since otherwise many of the finest armours now in existence would undoubtedly have been lost to posterity. That he was conscious of the importance of his *Armamentarium Heroicum* is borne out by the large folio volume of 125 plates accompanied by biographical accounts of the wearers (and faithfully recording their features, too) which was published by his Secretary, Jakob Schrenck von Notzing, in 1601 (Fig. 5).

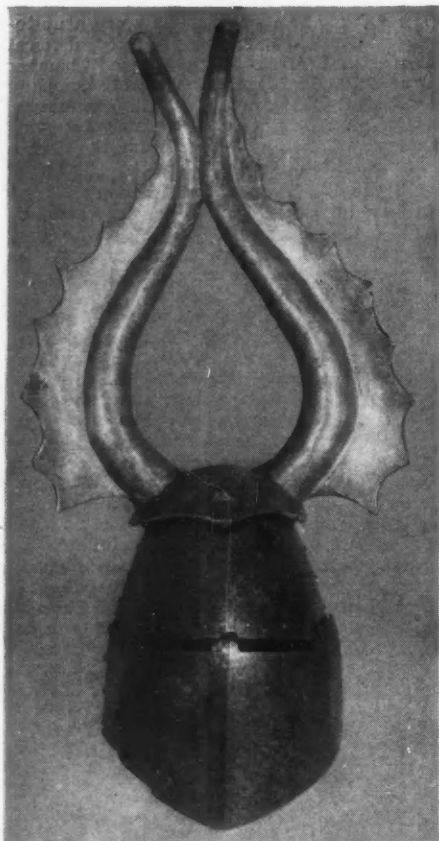
The personal connections of the original owners of many of these armours make the exhibition almost a family gathering. Here are fathers and sons, brothers-in-law and cousins, friends and enemies. In the centre of the room is the armour of the Archduke Sigis-



3.—TONLET ARMOUR FOR FIGHTING ON FOOT IN THE LISTS. Made by J. Seusenhofer, of Innsbruck, for Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, 1547

mund of Tyrol (perhaps the finest of them all), who married a Scottish princess. Mary Tudor's husband, Philip of Spain, is near by; and behind him Philip the Warlike, Count Palatine, whom Henry VIII had earlier wished to make his son-in-law. Pervading the whole is the picturesque figure of Maximilian I, who supported Perkin Warbeck's claim to be one of the murdered princes in the Tower, and twenty years later joined with Henry VIII in chasing the French at the Battle of the Spurs.

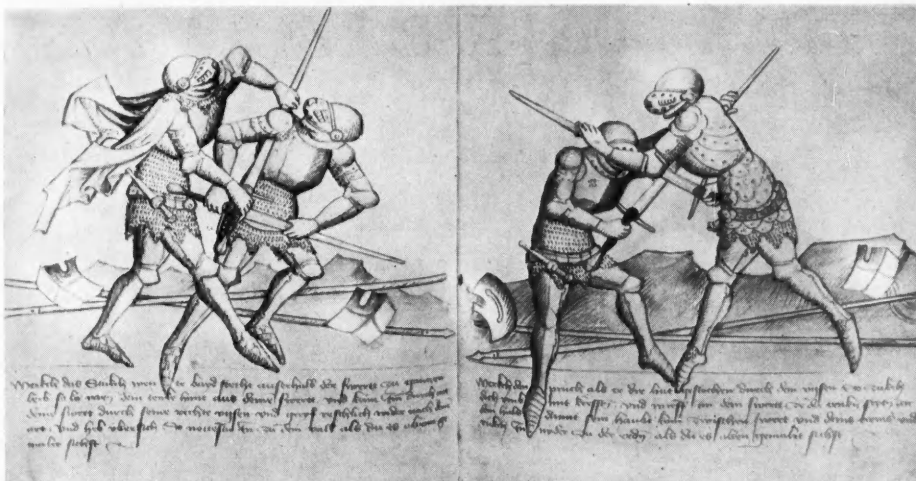
Besides the equipment of the emperors and kings and archdukes are the equally fine armours worn by professional soldiers. Roberto di San Severino was killed leading the forces of Venice against the army of the same Archduke Sigismund whom I have just mentioned. Galeazzo del Arco, whose armour is lent by Count Trapp, opposed Donatello's Gattamelata. Here, too, is to be seen the breastplate of Bartolommeo Colleoni, the *condottiere* who has been immortalised in bronze by Verrocchio. Three comrades-in-arms at the great naval victory of Lepanto are represented by two armours and a rapier of Don John of Austria,



1.—14th-CENTURY HELM WITH A CONTEMPORARY LEATHER CREST. Made for the Styrian family of Prankh



2.—ARMOUR OF AN ARCHDUKE. Made by Anton Peffenhauser, of Augsburg, circa 1570



4.—ILLUSTRATION TO A MS. TREATISE ON FOOT COMBAT. German, 1440-50

who commanded the allied Christian fleet against the Turks, and by armours of Alessandro Farnese (Fig. 6), and Paolo Giordano Orsini.

Alessandro Farnese is best known to us as the Duke of Parma, who commanded the great army assembled at Calais in 1588 to invade England, had the Spanish Armada succeeded in sweeping the English fleet from the narrow seas. Orsini is none other than the Duke of Bracciano, the husband of Thomas Webster's *White Devil*, whose helmet (in the play at least) was filled with poison for him to drink. Three others fought at Mülberg but on opposite sides. A large black figure commemorates the great bulk of John Frederick the Magnanimous, Elector of Saxony, who led the Protestant forces at the battle against the Emperor Charles V, and was wounded and taken prisoner. The Emperor's side is represented by his own magnificent embossed Renaissance buckler by the Negrolis (Fig. 7), by the slender armour of his young son Philip II, and two armours of his nephew the Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol.

Those whose interest lies in the Middle Ages will find here the famous 14th-century helm of one of the Prankh family of Styria, with its contemporary leather crest of two probosces (Fig. 1). Only one other helm of this date

survives with its crest, and that is that of our own Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral. The earliest piece in the exhibition is a "Norman" helmet with nasal of the 11th-12th century found in Moravia. Thanks to the fact that most of this armour has remained for centuries in one set of hands and has never passed through a period of neglect, as has our own national collection, it is all in a remarkably fine state of preservation. From this alone much can be learned.

Besides arms and armour, there are manuscript books with water-colour drawings illustrating tournaments, all-in fencing and the art of war (Fig. 4). One of the pictorial inventories shows the Archduke Ferdinand's series of pageant costumes of embroidered velvet for man and horse, each of a different colour, red, blue, black, grey and yellow, of which portions of the blue one have been brought over.

We cannot be too grateful to the Austrian Government for sparing us these treasures. Combined with those shown at the Tate Gallery they present astounding evidence of the taste and wealth of the House of Hapsburg, and this is only a portion of it. Besides the Austrian State's loan to the Tower there are six items from other sources. Three rare exhibits of the



5.—THE ARCHDUKE SIGISMUND OF TYROL (1427-96). From Jakob Schrenck von Notzing's *Armamentarium Heroicum*, 1601

15th century come from the City Hall of Vienna; two 15th-century armours of his ancestors have been lent by Count Trapp, and a third from the same source has been lent by the Corporation of Glasgow, having passed into the collection of the late R. L. Scott. These three Milanese armours are among the earliest and most remarkable of their kind, and few who see it will forget the giant figure of Ulrich IX of Matsch.

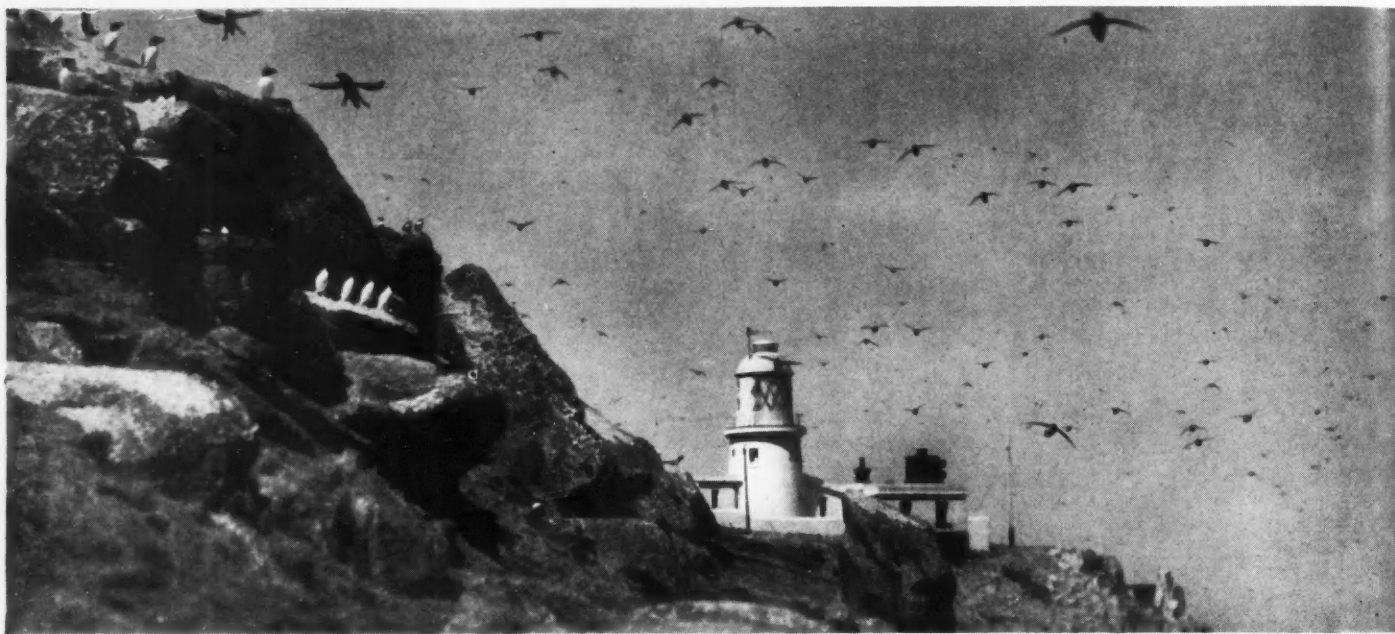
The exhibition is being shown in the pleasant red-brick Queen Anne building which was known in the 18th century as the Horse Armoury, but was later used as a barracks and a military store. It returned to its former function when H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester formally opened the exhibition in what will from now on be an extension of the Armouries in the White Tower.



6.—HELMET, EMBOSSED AND DAMASCENED WITH GOLD AND SILVER. Part of the armour of Alessandro Farnese, Duke of Parma, made by Lucio Piccinino, of Milan, circa 1575. (Right) 7.—PARADE BUCKLER, EMBOSSED AND DAMASCENED WITH GOLD. Made by the brothers Negrolis, of Milan, for the Emperor Charles V, circa 1540

NESTING HABITS OF THE RAZORBILL

By RICHARD PERRY



RAZORBILLS FLYING TO THEIR BREEDING LEDGES NEAR THE NORTH LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ISLE OF LUNDY

THE razorbill is not so well known as its fellow auks, the puffin and the guillemot.

This is partly because it does not concentrate in such enormous numbers at its breeding cliffs—it is to be found on all coasts north of Bempton in Yorkshire and west of the Solent—and partly because, where its numbers run into thousands, individual pairs tend to be scattered about the crannies in the cliff face or in burrows under boulders on grassy sidings and on storm beaches at the head of gullies and *gios*. The razorbill is also likely to be a shyer bird than either the puffin or the guillemot, though it is no less delightful to study intensively, as I have done on Lundy, where its occupation of grassy sidings and of easily-accessible cliffs renders it more approachable than in most of its breeding places.

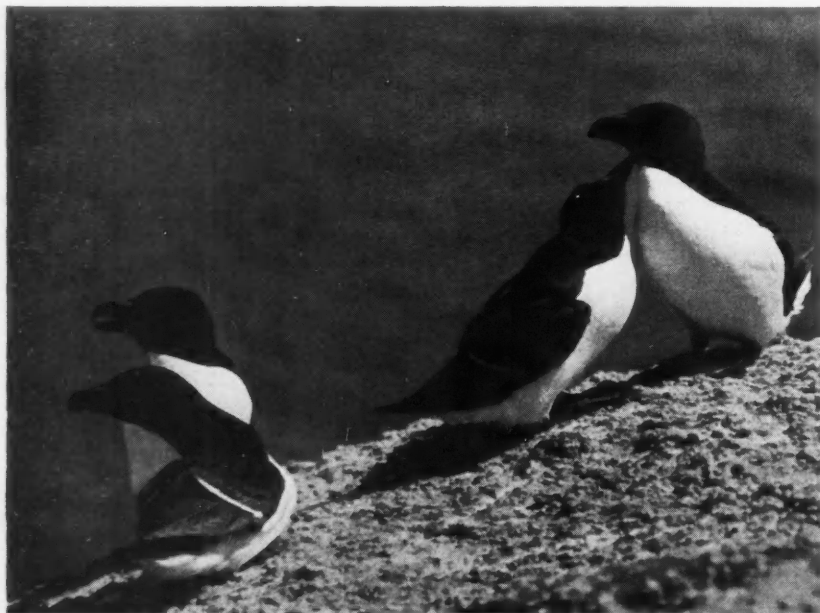
British-breeding razorbills, and also those of the Faroe Isles, the Channel Islands and Brittany, have been separated from those of northern Europe and of North America on the strength that their wings and bill are a few

millimetres shorter. It is, therefore of interest that such recoveries of ringed birds as are available indicate that, whereas the razorbills that nest in the southern half of Britain disperse southwards from their breeding cliffs in the late summer, penetrating far into the Mediterranean, those from north Britain disperse east and north-east, even beyond the Arctic Circle. However that may be, there are razorbills of one race or the other in North Sea waters throughout the winter, though the longshoreman might not realise this, for only the occasional oiled or storm-battered bird is driven ashore. A mile or two offshore, however, it is only less common than the guillemot—though “common” is a strictly relative term, for one may go off morning after morning in a fishing-smack and never see a razorbill, and when one does run across them they are often solitary individuals or in fours or fives, and rarely more than a score together.

No doubt, as with gulls and gannets, it is the younger birds which migrate farthest from the breeding cliffs, for Lundy razorbills are

already returning to the island waters as early as Christmas Day, after an absence of nearly five months, though they will not alight on the island until late in February and will not lay their eggs until the middle of May. On Noss, in Shetland, however, it is late in April before the first razorbill lands, and since these Shetland razorbills have presumably wintered in the northern half of the North Sea it is difficult to think of any explanation to account for this great difference in the date of return.

Where a favourable habitat, such as a boulder-strewn cliff-siding, permits, the razorbills exhibit some of the social tendencies of puffins and guillemots, once all the breeding birds have taken possession of their nesting sites. On a calm morning the flat-topped boulders seethe with hundreds of gleaming-white and glossy-black razorbills, while overhead hurtle massed flights of their fellows in an endless black circle, down-wind over the sea, up-wind over the siding, and from underground comes an incessant bass cawing from those in their burrows. The sea



“THE RAZORBILL IS A MOST AFFECTIONATE BIRD”: ONE OF A PAIR NIBBLING LOVINGLY AT ITS MATE'S THROAT. (Right) A BIRD ALIGHTING ON ITS NEST-LEDGE

at the base of the cliffs, moreover, is spangled with hundreds more, which spin around one another in pairs, continually nibbling delicately at each other's head, throat and beak. This is also a feature of their behaviour ashore—the razorbill is a most affectionate bird—when one of a pair will raise its head, with slightly parted mandibles vibrating swiftly with a rattling as of castanets, while its partner nibbles at its taut throat. But the bird is also a doughty fighter, often seizing a rival by the nape and lying spreadeagled upon him, with every move of the victim resulting in a still firmer grip, until it finally succeeds in freeing itself and flying down to the sea, where, however, the two may come together again, fighting savagely, beak to beak, with wings thrashing the water.

Unlike guillemots, some razorbills are very careless with their eggs, leaving them unattended for considerable periods. While this does not apparently affect the egg's chances of hatching, it does result in hundreds being snapped up by the ever-vigilant gulls. Indeed, the razorbill seems to dislike the whole business of incubating her large egg, taking as long as 20 minutes to settle down on it, partly because it is often placed in an extremely narrow crevice. She may fly down to sea two or three times before beginning to incubate, to the accompaniment of encouraging caws from her mate, who peers curiously down at her from a ledge overlooking the cranny. When she finally settles herself, she does so in a rather curious manner, with the egg at the side of her body and under one wing.

However, everything comes right in the end—for some razorbills—and on a morning towards the end of June a loud squeaking *tsee-ee-ee* draws my attention to an excited pair which have just hatched off a nestling, a strange little dark-grey creature with a whitish-grey head. The mother makes a tent round it with her wings, but the nestling is obstreperous and insists on billing with its father, who by "weaving" to and fro is able to thrust his head in to the chick under his mate's breast. Meanwhile a number of other razorbills, without eggs or nestlings of their own, peer down curiously at this new phenomenon in their world, comically leaning right down and tilting their heads to one side or the other in order to obtain a better view. The parents do not begin fishing until quite late in the morning, and the delivery of fish to the nestling is a delightful operation to



A RAZORBILL MOVING HER EGG INTO POSITION FOR BROODING

watch. Any number of whitebait or sand eels from one to nine may be brought up by the fisher, though five or six is the usual catch, and as the nestling is usually asleep under the other parent's wing, the bread-winner may have to dilly-dally for some minutes before the chick emerges to take the fish one by one from his beak, occasionally missing its aim. Despite the large catches brought up, four fish usually satisfy the nestling; the remainder are eventually swallowed by the parents or possibly by one of the throng of interested onlookers.

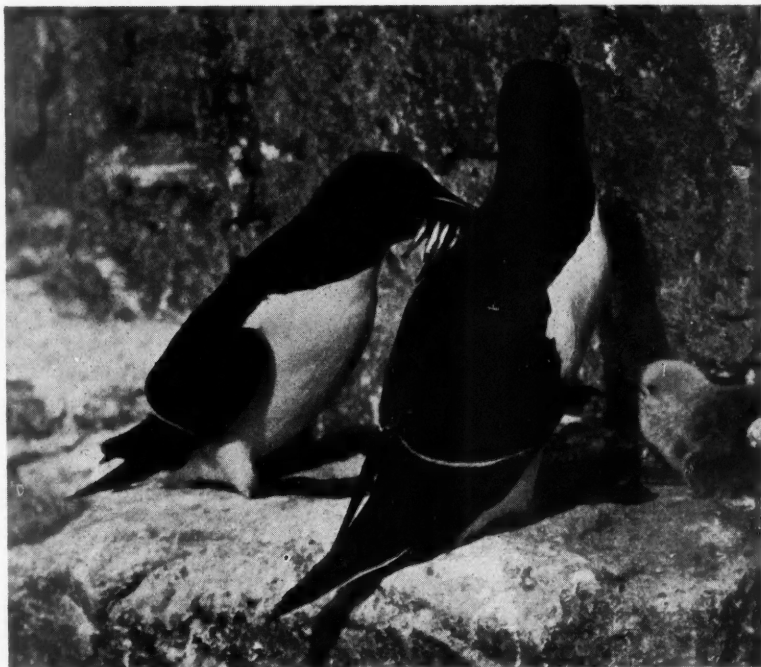
When the nestling is 12 or 13 days old its parents begin to get tired of this business of parenthood, though it is doubtful whether the chick receives more than two catches of fish every 24 hours. They have been hanging about their nesting places for four or five months, and want to go off to sea again. So those parents still bringing up fish are in a desperate hurry to deliver their fish and get away again, pushing their mates out of the way and fairly bustling in to their chicks; and instead of allowing the customary interval of three or four hours to elapse between the visits, they may deliver both

catches within a period of 20 minutes or half an hour. Moreover, all sorts and sizes of fish are now being brought up, and sometimes only one or two, so big that it may take a nestling a full minute's violent struggling to engulf one. The older chicks are now so fat that they seem hardly able to waddle about their rocky retreats, and from the underground burrows on the sidings sounds the piteous piping *psee-ee-ee* of those whose parents have ceased to bring up fish to them.

I did not understand the reason for this acceleration until one morning in the second week of July, when I discovered that many of the chicks I knew had disappeared. As they were only about a fortnight old and had no flight feathers on their tiny wing-stumps, how, I wondered, had they got down to the water from crannies as much as 300 feet above the sea? One mystery was solved at nine o'clock that night when a parent flew down from the top of a gully, 200 feet above the sea, accompanied by its nestling, which made a perfect flight down, its tiny wing-arms whirring so swiftly as to be blurred. A "scarl" of excitement from other razorbills extolled its triumphant get-away. The little fellow made a good landing on the sea, and straightway swam off with its parent.

Shortly afterwards another chick dived headlong off its high ledge, followed by both its parents, and also made a perfect flight down, paddling out to sea at such speed that it fell over itself in the water. This was a marvellous thing to see, but still more so were the efforts of those which had first to fall from a height on to the boulders or reefs, but did so unharmed, swimming away to sea merrily with their parents, who had either been calling to them from the base of the cliffs, flying up from time to time to encourage them out of their crannies, or had flown down with them. But there were some whose parents could not persuade them to leave their nesting places and others which, deserted by their parents, swam around piping piteously, after they had flown down on their own initiative, until the inevitable gull swooped down to end their short lives. But enough would survive these first flights, and the perils of the winter ocean and a year or two's wanderings, to return to the island at the time appointed and maintain the Lundy stock of razorbills.

The photographs illustrating this article are by the late Alan Richardson.



A PAIR OF RAZORBILLS WITH A CHICK IN DOWN. The bird on the left has brought a beakful of whitebait for feeding it. (Right) ADULT RAZORBILL AND A YOUNG ONE NEARLY FULLY FLEDGED

GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS, PAINTER OF THE SUBLIME

By J. WOODYATT

IN an age shattered by two world wars and poisoned with suspicion and anxiety, Victorian art seems more remote than that of the Far East. The huge rectangular canvases, filled with half-naked allegorical figures and swirling draperies, falling petals and enormous briars, with sometimes a many-coiled dragon in the foreground, are infinitely stranger than Hokusai's formal, vivid landscapes and loving observation of Nature, recently displayed at the British Museum.

The master of Victorian High Art of the literary and allegorical school, in which every picture tells an improving and always simple story, was G. F. Watts, whose works are now, however, exiled to vicarage drawing-rooms and the lower labyrinths of the Tate Gallery. His long life, loaded with honours—Royal Academician, Order of Merit, and honorary Doctor of Civil Law at Oxford—even outspanned the Victorian age, for he was born in 1817 and died in 1904. Had he not lived so long, or had the work of his later life been lost, his reputation might stand higher to-day. Watts was the only child of an unsuccessful and unpractical maker of musical instruments, who devoted much of his time to the design of a mechanical Aeolian harp, a kind of organ with strings instead of pipes. His mother died when he was a young child, and he never went to school. When he was ten years old, he was apprenticed to a German-born sculptor in Soho, William Behnes, who taught him to love Greek sculpture, especially the Elgin Marbles. Eight years later he became a student at the Royal Academy Schools.

He was not one of those unlucky artists who are ridiculed, or, worse still, completely neglected in their lifetime. His work was much admired by his fellow-students and teachers at the Academy, and commissions soon came to him. It is to this period of youthful freshness that Watts's best work belongs, for example his self-portrait painted when he was 17 (Fig. 1.), and *The Wounded Heron* (Fig. 2.), exhibited at the Academy three years later. Both are now in the Watts Gallery at Compton, near Guildford, which contains the principal collection of his life's work, opposite the house, quaintly called Limnerslease, where he spent his old age (limner is the old English for painter). The self-portrait shows Watts with a slender, almost girlish face and a rather Italian look, long, curling dark hair, wide-open eyes, and full mouth. It has that idealisation combined with vividness which makes his portraits so much better than his later allegorical illustrations of great thoughts. *The Wounded Heron* shows astonishing technical mastery and observation of Nature and must have been exceedingly difficult to paint. Had Watts kept his eye on Nature and the material world which lay



1.—THE SELF-PORTRAIT OF G. F. WATTS PAINTED WHEN HE WAS SEVENTEEN. All the paintings illustrated in this article are in the Watts Gallery, Compton, Surrey



2.—THE WOUNDED HERON, 1837

about him, he would not have been led astray into the prosy moralisings, the sickly sentimentalities of his later life, personified in *Hope*, which is one of his worst and most famous works, painted in 1886 and now in the Tate Gallery.

By winning a prize in a competition for wall paintings to decorate the new Gothic Houses of Parliament, Watts was enabled to realise his dream of visiting Italy, where he was befriended and almost treated as a son by the British Minister in Florence, Lord Holland, who had been Bryon's friend Henry Fox.

The Regency sun had not yet set completely in the Victorian fog of pharisaical philistinism, preoccupation with sin, money-making and imperial expansion—the whole mental climate which Ruskin, the Pre-Raphaelites, and later the Aesthetes were to find so unsympathetic. Watts was young, living in one of the most beautiful cities in the world, supported by admiring patrons, and surrounded by a dashing and cosmopolitan society quite unlike any he had known in England. It was the happiest time of his life. He needed patrons, not only as an artist, but as a person. His lonely, sombre childhood, without mother, brothers or sisters, and in the shadow of a gloomy and unsuccessful father, had turned him into a dependent character, dependent usually on maternal women older than himself. His charming portrait of Lady Holland (Fig. 3) in yellow and grey, reclining against lace pillows on a day-bed, was painted while he was her guest in Florence. This picture now hangs in the Watts Gallery at Compton.

In Italy he had been able to study Michelangelo's work at first hand, and also the Venetian painters, but these influences were not altogether happy. Ruskin observed harshly that "Michelangelo's ostentatious display of strength and science has a natural attraction for comparatively weak and pedantic persons." Watts was not a strong, self-confident Renaissance figure: he had no outstanding intellectual powers, nor did his long life contain any deep emotional experience. Michelangelo gave him ambitions which were far beyond his natural gifts; a most infelicitous undertaking was a project for a "House of Life," which was to be a kind of Victorian secular Sistine Chapel, on a most grandiose scale, depicting man's moral and political progress from our first rude ancestors to the 19th-century apogee. But it was not to be, and on his return to England he went through a period of depression, hard times, and a sense of neglect, from which he was rescued by a new-found patroness, Mrs. Prinsep, in whose house he was to live and work



3.—PORTRAIT OF LADY HOLLAND

for years, and who was largely responsible for his first, evanescent marriage to Ellen Terry, then a beautiful girl of sixteen. In the Prinseps' comfortable and cultivated household at Little Holland House in Kensington, Watts found his fair haven, where he was looked after and up to, pampered and admired. If his marriage to Ellen Terry, who was thirty years younger than himself, was no more than a brief encounter, it produced his most attractive portrait, *Choosing*, which shows her as a young girl in profile, with a peach-like skin and golden hair, smelling a spray of that odourless flower, the red camellia.

Watts was now in middle life, and, surrounded by an admiring coterie who called him Signor, he became practically an Old Master in his lifetime. He was compared with Titian and Tintoretto. The rest of his life was secure and uneventful. The Prinseps' London lease expired, and Watts moved with them for a time to the Isle of Wight, where they had as friends and neighbours Tennyson and Julia Cameron, the pioneer of photography. But he was a Londoner by birth and habit, and he soon returned to Kensington, in fact to the site where Little Holland House had stood, and to yet another admiring lady, Mrs. Barrington, to whom he could pour forth his soulful ambitions. He became an R.A. when he was fifty, and in the '70s the *Manchester Guardian* called him one of England's greatest masters. In old age he refused a peerage, but accepted the Order of Merit. When he was almost seventy and in failing health he married as his second wife Mary Frazer Tytler, who survived him until 1938, and founded the mausoleum of her husband's pictures at Compton.

Watts is not so much forgotten to-day as regarded as a joke. He was the apotheosis of everything Victorian, and it was his misfortune to grow up when 18th-century society and the 18th-century tradition of painting, the school of Reynolds, were both in decay. There were two additional disadvantages which affected in one way or another every Victorian artist—the decay of æsthetic standards generally, which led to an ever-increasing ugliness in everything made by man, and the invention of photography, of which his friend Mrs. Cameron had been such an ardent practitioner. Constable, who died when Watts was twenty, was able to say, "I never saw an ugly thing in my life." No one living to-day could say the same, when extreme, strident ugliness lies about us from our infancy. Artists were thus on the one hand released from the necessity for exact, selective representation, which the camera can do just as well as a paint brush, and on the other, disinclined to paint the world as they saw it in material reality. Hence so much Victorian art is a regression to a distant past, the pseudo-classicism

of Lord Leighton, Alma-Tadema, and Sir Edward Poynter, the romantic mediævalism and rejection of the Renaissance tradition by the Pre-Raphaelites, and the extraordinary phenomenon of Victorian Gothic, when modern railway-stations, schools, law courts, and Water Board offices were dressed up as mediæval abbeys and cathedrals. An artistic tradition had come to an end, and Victorian art sought to conceal not itself, but the ugly, thrusting, acquisitive society from which it sprang. Watts himself was quite unaffected by the prevailing taste for mediævalism. He was a friend of several of the Pre-Raphaelites, but they did not affect his work. He remained faithful to the Italian masters he had studied in his youth, and the somewhat watery traditions of the Academy. As he was without particularly strong religious convictions of his own, he chose to inflate his paintings with moral earnestness and abstract uplift, which commend him little to posterity. *Chaos, Love and Death, The Genius of Greek Poetry* (Fig. 4), *Can These Bones Live?* raise only a smile to-day.

Watts's portraits are the best work of his maturity, and a modern critic, Roger Fry, who seldom flattered, and whose principal enthusiasm was for the French Impressionists, considered that Watts's portraits of the violinist Joachim, Garibaldi, and Lady Somers, "take rank with the finest achievement of English art for all time." He never painted anything slipshod or careless, and regarded himself as a dedicated priest, whose art should bridge earth and heaven. The motto he chose for himself, which is inscribed on a door of the Watts Gallery, reads, "The utmost for the highest."



4.—THE GENIUS OF GREEK POETRY, 1878



1.—LAWNS AND IRIS GARDEN FACING THE SOUTH FRONT OF THE OLD MANOR HOUSE

HUNTERCOMBE MANOR, BUCKS.—III

THE HOME OF PROFESSOR G. GREY TURNER AND MRS. GREY TURNER

By A. G. L. HELLYER

The garden is a notable example of present-day tastes in planting and colour grouping, but in its lay-out recalls the days of the Evelyns, the 17th-century owners of Huntercombe

THERE is an old-world, dignified charm about the gardens of Huntercombe Manor to which John Evelyn's description of "gardens exquisitely kept, though large" is still as true as it was on that July evening in 1679 when he rode over from Windsor to visit his cousins.

Reading that all too brief, tantalising description one is left speculating as to how much of the Evelyn garden has survived the centuries. Evidence of great age is to be found in plenty. It exists, for example, in the enormous elms which surround the whole estate and the avenue of limes, some

carved with dates which can still be deciphered. It is to be found likewise in the beautiful old brick walls and in the wide footwalks broader than many a carriage drive of to-day. Parts of Huntercombe Manor gardens may well date back to the early days of the Manor, but it would be a bold man who would be prepared to state that this is positively the case. Nevertheless, the high wall surrounding what is probably the oldest parts of the garden is of brickwork at least 300 years old weathered by time to a delightfully mellow colour. In design, too, this walled garden (Fig. 5) is in the spirit of the mediæval hall of Huntercombe Manor and one can easily imagine it as an enclosed place set apart for the cultivation of useful vegetables and herbs.

The wall has been pierced to take wrought iron grilles (Figs. 9 and 11) and the gates show designs with the scrollwork characteristics of the early 18th century. The walls themselves provide a charming background for numerous clematis which at one time were threatened by invading ivy. Now that this has been cleared they adorn the garden walls with a beautiful range of colours from May to October.

This walled garden is situated some little distance away to the north-east of the original manor building. The Evelyn wing extends towards it and links it more intimately with the house. Facing this 17th-century wing on the east is a wide lawn surrounded by well-kept yew hedges beyond which is a broad walk (Figs. 3 and 4) extending the whole length of the garden, 240 yards. It may be that this lawn was a bowling-green in the Evelyn days. Certainly the great box arbour which stands at one corner of it would have formed a convenient shelter from which to



2.—THE SOUTH PARTERRE SEEN THROUGH ONE OF THE ARCHES OF AN OLD BRICK WALL

watch the game. Moreover, it is noticeable that the close tight turf which forms this lawn is quite distinct from that in any other part of the garden.

When the present owners took over in 1934, there were a great many yew pyramids which had been planted during the late 19th century. These were thought to be unsuitable to the garden and were all removed, as were also ivy chains and much dense ivy which completely covered the north front of the manor house. Moreover, the fine yew hedges had been clipped into fantastic shapes which were felt by Mrs. Grey Turner to be out of keeping with the character and dignity of the house. The hedges were, in consequence, reduced in size and clipped to simple rectangular forms.

Throughout this work of clearance and the replanting which has followed it, Mrs. Grey Turner has had in mind the ideal of reviving the garden as it might have been in the days of the Evelyns.

Facing the old south front of the manor is a garden of a more complex character. The original entrance to the house was on this side and no doubt there was the usual mediæval court in front of it before this part of the garden was laid out. Mrs. Boyle has stated that she discovered it in 1871 as a forecourt and carriage entrance. This yard she replaced by lawns, beds and a stone pedestal. At one time, these beds were no doubt used for the intricate display of highly coloured plants such as scarlet geraniums and coleus frequently renewed as they passed out of bloom. Present day tastes have dictated quieter and less laborious schemes. Some of the beds have been removed and others at the east end, which face the Evelyn extension and may well pre-date Mrs. Boyle's alterations, are now largely planted with crinums, other bulbs and roses. The circular bed contains a single specimen plant of the Venetian sumach (*Rhus Cotinus*) of truly mammoth proportions. The bed is approximately 30 ft. in diameter and the sumach fills every inch of it. Part of this astonishing shrub can be seen on the extreme left of Fig. 1, which also shows the 18th-century stables which flank this formal garden on the south.



3.—THE BROAD WALK FROM THE SOUTH END

The almond-shaped beds of this parterre have been planted by Mrs. Grey Turner entirely with roses in shades of red and pink to harmonise with the red bloom of the sumach. Square beds which form part of the same pattern are filled with pink crinums in summer while fine daffodils give a spring show. Not far away under the windows of the great hall are blue ceratostigma and ceanothus which, in their season, make a delightful contrast to this mass of pink and red. In autumn as the foliage of the sumach turns to an orange scarlet it is seen to great advantage against the dark yew hedges. An ancient vine which covers the east front each summer also provides rich colour at this season.

On a slightly higher elevation beyond the small wall on the right (Fig. 1) is an iris garden of considerable extent. Some of the

beds here are devoted to choice daffodils and lilies to extend the season of interest. At one side of the parterre are the remains of an old brick wall pierced by arches. The original purpose of the wall is obscure, but its artistic qualities are undoubted, for it not only makes a picturesque background as seen from the house but also, from the opposite side, provides some charming vistas of house and garden (Fig. 2). Moreover, its shelter has proved congenial to many plants. There is now a fine bed of *Lilium regale* and other lilies beneath it, and a large akebia scrambles over one end of it.

If Huntercombe Manor has been fortunate in its owners the same can certainly be said of its gardens. Wherever one goes there is evidence of good planting. Some may be due to the Evelyns, some to Lord Grenville, for we know them to have been good gardeners, but it is evident that most of the plants which now fill the garden have been added in the last hundred years. We know for a fact that many were introduced by Mrs. Boyle and many more by the present owners, Professor and Mrs. Grey Turner.

On the south front are two fine old specimens of *Magnolia grandiflora* which together nearly cover this face of the building. The circumference of the trunk of the larger of these two plants is 66 ins. and that of the other 48 ins. The sunny border beneath this south wall is planted with many good shrubs including the Mexican orange-blossom (*Choisya ternata*) and the bladder-nut (*staphylea*).

One of the first things that strikes one about the Huntercombe gardens is the number of fragrant plants which they contain. Wherever one goes one is conscious of them. There are rosemaries and lavenders, a profusion of lilacs, great drifts of *Daphne pontica*, well-grown specimens of myrtle, summer-flowering jasmines and honeysuckles. For winter fragrance there is the witch hazel, the winter-sweet (*chimonanthus*) and that delicious bush honeysuckle so appropriately named *Lonicera fragrantissima*. *Viburnum fragrans* also thrives, as does the later flowering *V. Carlesii*. Another shrub that makes its presence felt long before one is near enough to distinguish its flowers is that excellent evergreen *Osmanthus Delavayi*.



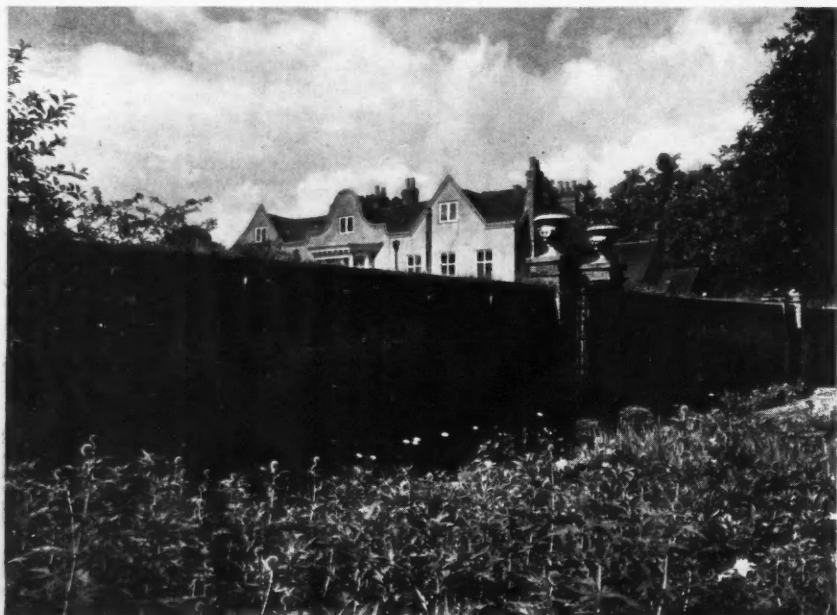
4.—THE BROAD WALK FROM THE NORTH WITH THE WALLED GARDEN ON THE RIGHT



5.—A GENERAL VIEW OF THE WALLED GARDEN SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENT OF RECTANGULAR BEDS



6.—GOAT'S BEARD (*SPIRAEA ARUNCUS*) AND OTHER HERBACEOUS PLANTS



7.—GLOBE THISTLES (*ECHINOPS*) PLANTED IN THE WALLED GARDEN

The walled garden has been planted in an interesting and effective manner (Figs. 6 and 10). A central path traverses it from north to south and is flanked by two borders which are themselves cut in half by another path which crosses the garden from east to west. The four borders formed in this way are all planted with herbaceous perennials, but in each one colour predominates. That on the south-west is mauve; that facing it on the south-east is blue. The north-west border is mainly in shades of red, while its companion to the north-east is yellow. To prevent any clash between the north and south blocks of colour the central portion is mainly planted with white or cream flowers, among which the Goat's Beard (*Spiraea Aruncus*) is prominent. Most of the remaining space is filled with rectangular, "one family," beds (Figs. 5 and 7). One is planted with phloxes; another with *Acanthus mollis*, the dried flowers of which provide useful material for winter decorations indoors; a third with globe thistles; and others with delphiniums, paeonies, lupins, *Senecio clivorum*, fox-tail lilies (*eremuri*), auriculas and astilbes.

In view of the association of the manor with Lord Grenville and, through him, with Dropmore it is appropriate that *Anchusa Dropmore* thrives in this garden. More unusual is a large plant



8.—ONE OF THE FINE WROUGHT-IRON GATES LEADING OUT OF THE WALLED GARDEN

of the Australian ragwort (*Senecio tanguticus*), a showy perennial with 5-ft. spikes of golden flowers. Beneath the shelter of the walls the Californian tree poppy (*romneya*) is firmly established and every summer produces a wealth of its silken white, golden-anthered blooms. *Asphodelus luteus* is another reminder that this is a garden in which old-fashioned plants are still treasured. Outside the walled garden the border facing south is filled with ornamental alliums (Fig. 12) which thrive in this sun-baked soil. The walls are gay with brilliant Austrian briars yellow and copper. In spring three Japanese quinces (*chaenomeles*) bring colour here. One is cerise, another red and a third white.

Beyond the broad walk are some fine specimen conifers, notably a well-grown redwood (*sequoia*) and a handsome Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*). This graceful species has a doubtful reputation for hardiness, but at Huntercombe it has stood up to the bleak winds which sweep across this flat countryside.

Part of the secret of success of this and other slightly tender plants at Huntercombe may be the belt of hardy native trees which ring it round so

generously. No doubt the shelter provided by the tall elms is most valuable to the exotics planted within.

There are also in this miniature arboretum three well-grown blue atlas cedars and deodara (*Cedrus Deodara*) and a maidenhair tree (*gingko*) which is 40 ft. or more in height and growing well. No one knows who planted these trees. Some may well date back to Lord Grenville's time, but the pine at least must be ascribed to a later owner, for it was not introduced to this country until 1840, and the *gingko* is unlikely to be more than 80 years old.

One is constantly reminded of the ancient associations of this garden. There are, for example, five pumps which have supplied it with water for many generations. They are still in use. As one digs in the borders it is no uncommon thing to turn up fragments of old clay pipes—Cromwellian pipes with bowls so small as to suggest that tobacco must have been even more of a luxury in the 17th century than to-day. Four bowls of these pipes were found around the mediæval entrances to the walled garden, no doubt because their owners would empty them by tapping them on the wall as they passed in and out and sometimes carelessly break one in the process.

In addition to its fine lawns Huntercombe has much grass of a rougher character and this has been



9.—A BEAUTIFUL WROUGHT-IRON GRILLE INSERTED IN THE WALL SURROUNDING THE ENCLOSED GARDEN

freely planted with daffodils, snowdrops, snowflakes and other bulbs. Even the winter aconite (*eranthis*) does well under these conditions and seems not at all to mind the competition of the grass.

In the orchard there is an apple tree which might well be taken as a symbol of the gardens as a whole, for it is a very fine apple, indeed a unique apple, yet no one knows from whence it came or who placed it where it now grows. It may be a chance seedling or the result of some carefully considered pollination by a fruit-loving owner of the manor. Be that as it may, it is a grand old tree bearing fruits which in shape, colour and flavour closely resemble Cox's Orange Pippin but which, unlike that variety, will keep in excellent condition until midsummer. The present owners have named it Huntercombe Manor Reinette.

Not only has Huntercombe garden the interest which its antiquity gives but many modern treasures are to be seen there. The water garden, which I have not space to show, is an excellent example of the English-Japanese style with its rock-work, Japanese bridge, various primulas and rock plants.



10.—THE LONG BORDERS WHICH FORM THE NORTH-SOUTH AXIS TO THE WALLED GARDEN



11.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE FLOWERED CLEMATIS CLAMBERING AROUND ONE OF THE WROUGHT-IRON GRILLES



12.—A SUNNY BORDER OF ORNAMENTAL ALLIUMS. THE WALL IS COVERED WITH CHOICE SHRUBS, WISTARIA AND CLEMATIS

REPAIRS AT EXETER CATHEDRAL

By F. C. EELES

CATHEDRALS have had their fair share of criticism lately, but here is a record of things done at Exeter which I think no one will criticise adversely. The highest praise can be given to the authorities here and to their advisers for the admirable way in which they have undertaken what at first seemed the hopeless task of making good the war damage.

When the bomb fell on St. James's Chapel on the south side of the choir an enormous break was made in the aisle itself. One bay and two halves with their vaults were brought down. Although the arcade and the choir itself escaped, two of the great flying buttresses that took the thrust of the choir vault were destroyed. Under the direction of Mr. Godfrey Allen, F.R.I.B.A., it was found that the first thing to do was to tie the vault with rods, and the next (with scarcely any labour available) to rebuild the buttresses.

Subsequently the lower part of the destroyed chapel was rebuilt and then the wall of the south aisle. Now at last the destroyed vaulting has been replaced, and it will not be long before the aisle will be open again for use, and the partitions removed. Mr. Miles Drury, F.R.I.B.A., the cathedral surveyor, has been in more immediate charge of the work, and great credit is also due to Mr. George Down, the head mason, who has carried out a most difficult piece of work. The photographs show the wooden centering prepared for re-building the vault and the rebuilt vaulting complete.

Now we come to an amazing thing. Two of the three carved bosses came down uninjured in the raid. They are now back in their places exactly as before. No one knows how this could have happened. But there they were, almost unscratched amid the broken and splintered wreckage.

Some people believe the explanation lies in the creation of a kind of air cushion in connection with the explosion. Whatever be the explanation the bosses are now in their places again. And large parts of the vaulting ribs have been re-used, together with much of the old stonework.

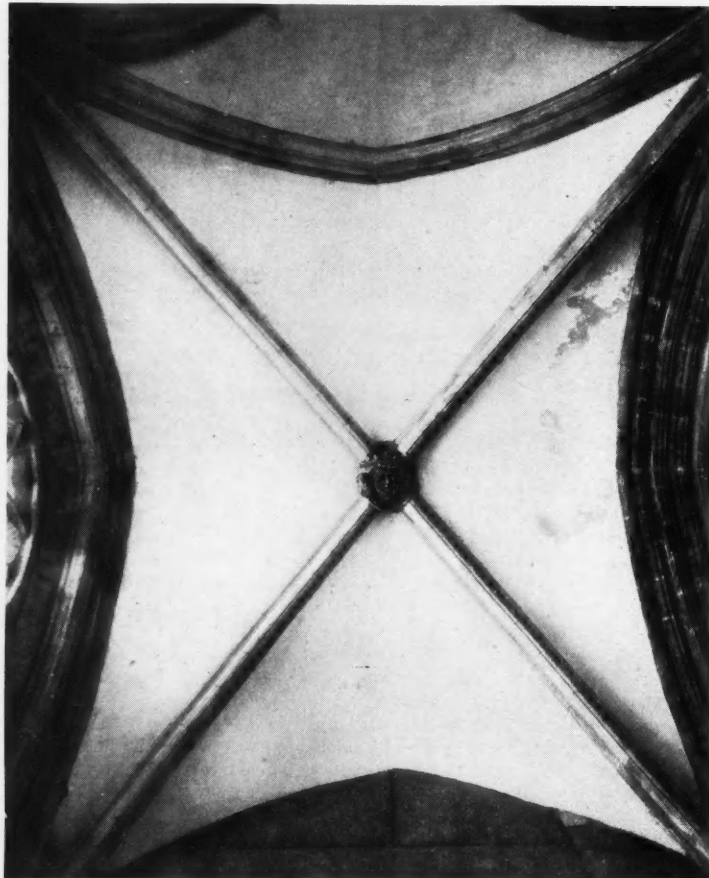
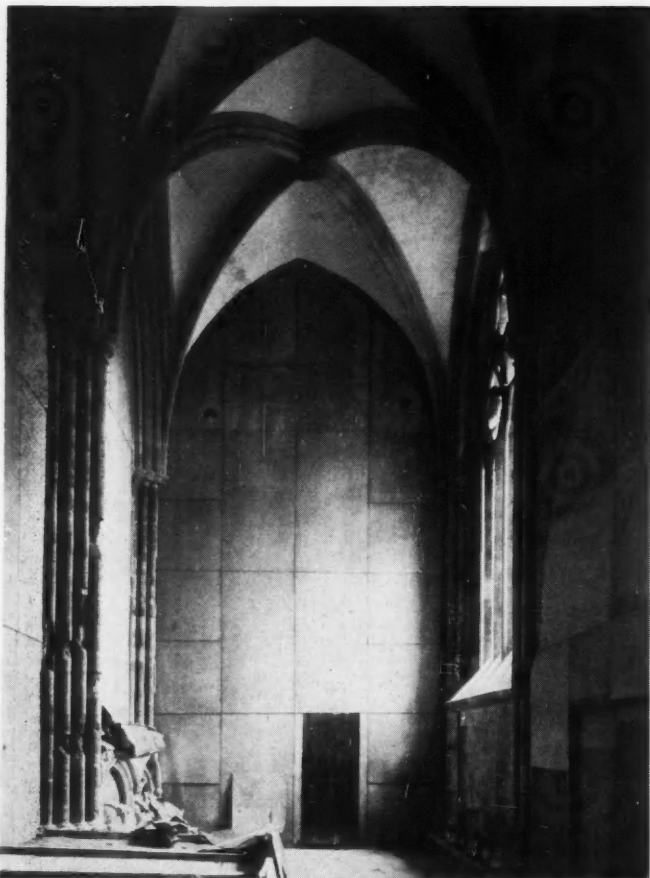
For the time being, until it can be completed, St. James's Chapel will remain partitioned off from the south choir aisle. But it is hoped that it may be possible before long to remove the unsightly metal rods across the choir vault, as there seems, now, no question as to its stability.

Many other things have been recently done. Although the Lady Chapel is not yet in use again, the other smaller chapels are once again furnished. The superb mediaeval glass is back in the great east window, cleaned and releaded, and clear glazing has been placed in many other windows.

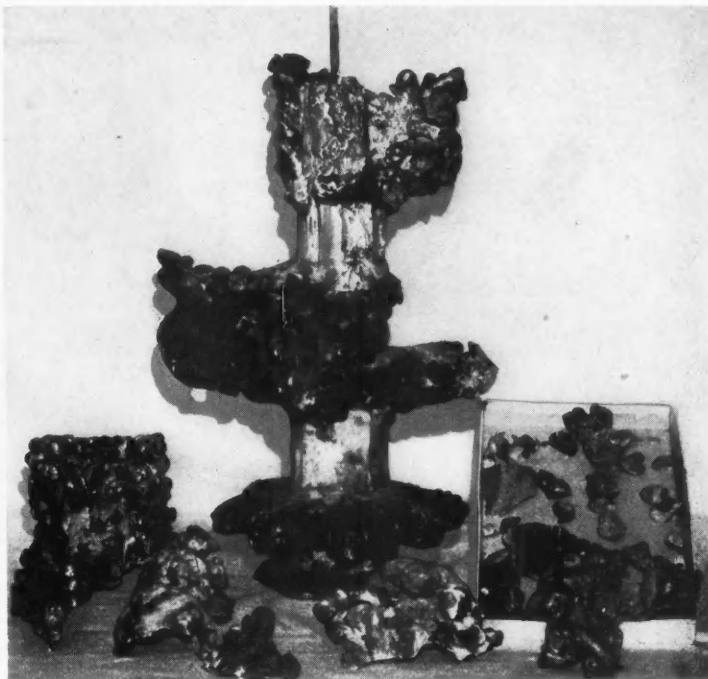
Exeter Cathedral possesses what some regard as the finest sedilia in England, erected under Bishop Stapledon about 1320. Lincoln has a



CENTERING PREPARED FOR REBUILDING THE VAULT OF THE SOUTH CHOIR AISLE



SOUTH CHOIR AISLE. On the left is the south arcade and on the right the entrance to St. James's Chapel, both still blocked; the temporary wall in front is soon to come down. (Right) VAULT OF ONE BAY REBUILT. THE CARVED BOSS NOW REPLACED WAS FOUND UNINJURED AMONG THE WRECKAGE



TWO OF THE CANOPIES OF THE SEDILIA AFTER THE BLAST. (Right) ONE OF THE FINIALS IN PROCESS OF RECONSTRUCTION WITH THE FRAGMENTS ALLOCATED AS BELONGING TO IT

splendid set with four instead of three seats, but the canopies are not so rich. The nearest architectural equivalent is perhaps at Durham, where the Neville screen containing the reredos still remains behind the high altar and is believed to be very like the arrangement at Exeter of which the sedilia formed a part. The rich early 14th-century foliage may be paralleled

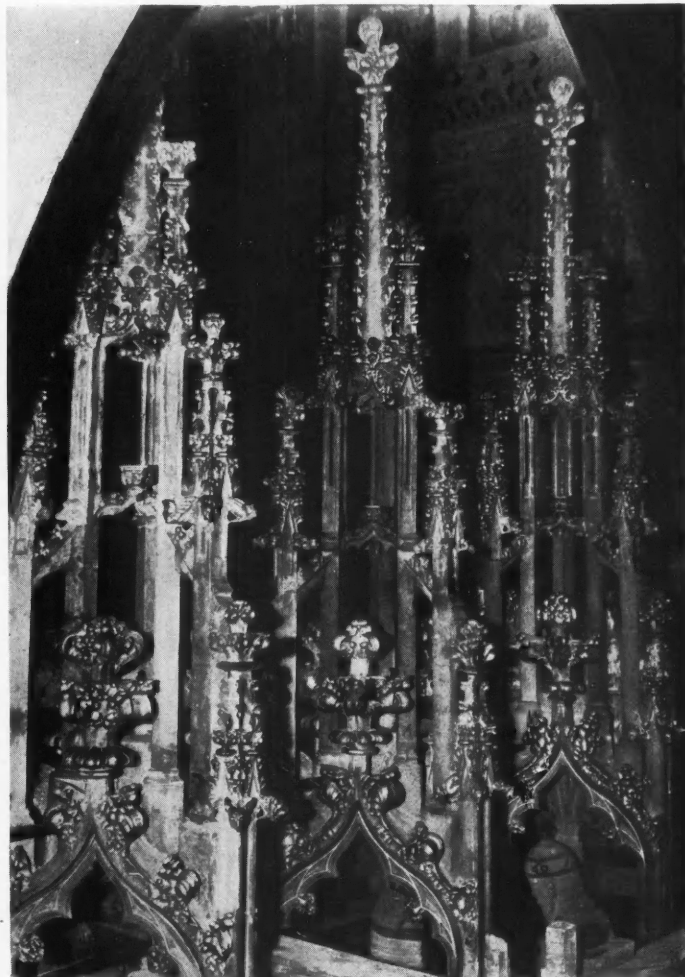
in the Percy monument at Beverley, and it is among the finest of its kind in the country.

In the Exeter sedilia, as is often the case, the seats are graduated in height towards the east: according to English use the celebrant sat in the easternmost, then the deacon and the sub-deacon. The fourth seat where it exists, as at Lincoln, was probably occupied by the

senior clerk or an assistant to the celebrant.

An important and unusual feature of these sedilia is the use of brazen shafts to support the canopies in front. One of these is the original 14th-century work, the other is a modern renewal. The height of the whole structure is 23 ft., from the choir floor.

The Exeter sedilia have tall, delicate



THE CANOPIES AFTER RECONSTRUCTION AND RE-INSERTION OF SHATTERED FRAGMENTS. (Right) THE THREE CANOPIES COMPLETELY RESTORED



SOME OF THE FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED FRAGMENTS SALVAGED FROM THE DEBRIS

canopies worked in Beer stone, with a series of niches and a second series of canopies above them, and above that an elaborate series of crocketed finials and pinnacles.

The blitz shook the whole structure, loosening the stonework and shattering the pinnacles and finials. Mr. Herbert Read, well-known for the wonderful work he did in repair-

ing the broken wooden screenwork farther west, undertook to deal with the sedilia. The photographs show some of the 500-odd fragments recovered after the raid; the process of building up one of the great finials; the top of the sedilia as it remained without the superstructure; the superstructure as repaired and replaced.

It was found during the work that the

sedilia had been repainted more than once; probably in the 17th century, and again under Scott in the 19th century. A little retouching with gold and paint was necessary to cover the repairs, but otherwise the surface remains as it was. The original coloured background of painted curtains just behind the seats fortunately escaped almost uninjured.

AND NOW FOR THE OPEN

A Golf Commentary by
BERNARD DARWIN

FOR the last two weeks I have been writing about the amateurs. Now it is time to think about the professionals and the Open Championship. I hope some of our amateurs may distinguish themselves in it and there will be one from America assuredly not to be forgotten. Frank Stranahan will come flying back here for it and after his tremendous effort at Hoylake when he came within inches of tying with Daly he commands all possible respect. Still, it is the professionals we think of first, and this time I venture to say our own professionals. Bobby Locke may come, but he is an elusive personage, hard to drag away from the big prizes in America; I shall believe in his coming when I see him, and to see him would be very pleasant.

The cream of the American professionals will be saving themselves for the Ryder Cup, later in the summer, and I shall be surprised and disappointed if this Championship is not kept comfortably at home, as it was last year at Muirfield. For what scores our men have been doing! I thought I was fairly hardened, but they scare me. Take the tournament at Worthing, not long finished as I write. I have only seen the course once and am a little vague about it, but I have no reason to believe it particularly easy; the standard scratch score, I observe from my book, is 74, and I know from my boyhood's experience at Eastbourne that the wind can blow hard on the Downs. At least one round was played in appalling rain and a very strong wind, and yet Ward had a score of 15 under fours for four rounds and then only won by a single stroke.

It is a long time ago now since one professional, speaking of the ever fiercer competition, declared that it was "galloping all the way." It must surely be flying all the way now. I have lost my power of being astonished.

There are two obvious causes for regret about this coming championship and the first is that Henry Cotton will not be defending his title. I remember last year after his victory at Muirfield expressing something like a hope that he would retire in a blaze of glory. Perhaps I did not really mean it, and perhaps he will play next year again at Troon. Anyhow, I am now very sorry that he won't be there, especially at Sandwich, the scene of his first great win. The drama of the championship must be the poorer for the absence of so essentially dramatic a

figure. Second, much as I love Sandwich, I am dreadfully sorry for poor Deal in having for the second time in history been cruelly robbed of its due honours by the insurgent sea. There has not been an open championship there since Duncan won 29 years ago. I have always felt, rightly or wrongly, that if there was a course really to test the champions and to stop them (here perhaps I am a little malicious) from doing 68's or 69's, that course was Deal. We shall see them there in the qualifying rounds, and that will be most interesting. I daresay they will prove me utterly wrong. Whether they do or not, it will be an inspiring sight to see some of the best golfers in the world fighting their way back on that long, long home-coming nine against a wind. But it will not be in the championship itself, and it is no good pretending that that does not make a sad deal of difference.

This will, if all is well, be the sixth Open that I have watched at St. George's. I saw Vardon beat Massy there after a tie in 1911 and still can scarcely bear to think of how near Harold Hilton came to winning, so that every time I see it I utter in passing a malediction on that treacherous, unseen corner of the little bunker on the ridge at the 12th hole. I saw Walter Hagen win there twice in 1922 and 1929. In 1934 came Cotton, breaking the long, monotonous line of American victories, and then, in 1938, R. A. Whitcombe. I hardly think any course could produce a finer series of champions nor more thrilling dramas. If this year lives up to its predecessors, as it doubtless will, there can be no complaints.

It always seems to me that no course has changed so much during my golfing lifetime as has Sandwich, not in respect of its natural characteristics, but in the scores that are now done there. When I first played there—that was, to be sure, with a gutty—it was so very long, and that was so not merely for humble folk but for the very best. True the three one-shot holes on the way out did make possible a low score for the outgoing half, but there was terribly hard slogging to be done on the way home, with just one chance of a three and some inevitable fives that in a wind were very likely to turn into sixes. To-day the time to lay the foundations of a great round is still in the outward half, but the disproportion between the scores for the two nines is nothing like what it

was. The giants can reach all those once so exhausting homeward holes in two shots apiece. As I said, I have now largely lost my capacity for astonishment, but I doubt if I have ever been more overwhelmed by the greatness of any one round than by Cotton's second round when he won at Sandwich 15 years ago. Sixty-five it was, and if anyone can beat or even equal that—well, I will not indulge in prophecy, that "most gratuitous form of folly."

I have no doubt in the world that given normally fair weather the score will be extremely low. The figures for the first nine which all sorts and conditions of players were doing in last year's Amateur Championship, culminating in Chapman's 29, give a clue to what we may expect. At the last Open in 1938, those who were indulging in speculations on the Stock Exchange as to the winning score had an exciting time of it. For the first two days the Bulls, if I may so term them, appeared to be truly enviable. I have been refreshing my memory by looking at the scores, and I find, to give but a few examples, that Burton and Busson both had 71 and 69, Cox a couple of 70's, Adams 70 and 71, and R. A. Whitcombe two 71's. That was galloping with a vengeance, and a winning total of very little over 280 seemed possible and even likely.

Then there came in the night a memorable storm of wind that made a plaything of tents. How the Bears must have hugged themselves as they lay in bed listening to the howling of the tempest and calculating how many strokes it must inevitably add to the winner's total! How they must have rejoiced to find the wind still unabated with the morning! No doubt they did uncommonly well, and yet perhaps their wildest hopes may have been disappointed, for while some people were fairly blown off their legs, the scores that the leaders did through that wind were, I think, much more remarkable than any done on the first two easy days; Whitcombe 75 and 78, Adams two 78's, and Cotton 77 and 74—and the 74 looked at one time as if it might be incredibly much better. Such rounds as those were worth an age of 69's. I am not hoping for any tempests this time, and the drenching weather at Sandwich for the final of the Amateur Championship last year was wholly to be deprecated; but just a good, fresh seaside wind—that is, I trust, a permissible prayer.

A CAUSERIE ON BRIDGE

THE RAPIER AND THE SCALPEL

THE most significant match during the American champion team's recent English tour (about which I wrote last week) was their 96-board Crowninshield Trophy contest with Crockford's Club, for this can fairly be described as a full-fledged test between the best that both countries can produce.

Crockford's won their match by 2,950 points, and it is interesting to examine the way these points were gained. Analysis shows that the English players bid and made no fewer than seven games that were not attempted by the Americans; the Americans bid and made only two that were not attempted by our players. In this department alone we picked up some 2,000 points.

The Americans showed a slight profit on slam bidding, but this was neutralised by more accurate part score bidding by the home team, who also held an advantage in competitive bidding situations.

Here are some of the swings to our team on game hands:

<p> ♠ Q 4 3 ♥ J 10 7 6 4 ♦ K 9 4 ♣ Q 10 </p>			
<p> ♠ A 9 7 ♥ A 5 ♦ J 10 6 ♣ J 9 8 5 3 </p>	<p> N W E S </p>	<p> ♠ J 10 2 ♥ K Q 8 3 ♦ 7 ♣ A K 7 4 2 </p>	
<p> ♠ K 8 6 5 ♥ 9 2 ♦ A Q 8 5 3 2 ♣ 6 </p>			
<p>Dealer, North. Love all.</p>			
<p>Bidding—Room 1</p>			
North	East	South	West
No bid	1 Club	1 Diamond	1 Spade (!)
2 Diamonds	2 Spades	3 Diamonds	3 Hearts (!)
No bid	4 Clubs	No bid	No bid
<p>Bidding—Room 2</p>			
No bid	1 Club	1 Diamond	3 Clubs
No bid	3 Hearts	No bid	5 Clubs
No bid	No bid	No bid	No bid

The Americans held the East-West cards in Room 1, and their bidding was too "clever." Crawford (West) showed all the duplicate player's rooted aversion to a minor suit game contract; at no stage did he support Clubs. His phony bids in Spades and Hearts were designed to induce Leventritt (East) to bid No-Trumps if he held a guard in Diamonds. Obviously some sixth sense told Leventritt that the Three Heart bid had been made on a non-existent suit, otherwise he could scarcely fail to raise to Four Hearts; this, as it happens, would have compelled Crawford to retreat to Five Clubs whether he liked it or not.

The Room 2 bidding by Konstam (East) and myself is quantitative and natural. Three Clubs is a non-forcing limit bid that reflects the values of the West hand; when Konstam made a further natural bid of Three Hearts, an obvious game try justified by his distribution, my full raise to game stood out a mile. Both declarers lost a Diamond and a Spade only; Crockford's gained 400 in our room and lost 150 in the other (a bonus of 300 is given for a non-vulnerable game and 50 for a part score).

WEST—	EAST—
♠ Q J 6 5 4 3	♠ A K 7
♥ 3	♥ J 7
♦ Q J 7	♦ A 10 6 4
♣ 10 4 3	♣ A Q 7 2

Dealer, East. East-West game.

There was no opposition bidding in either room. At the first table the American bidding was One No-Trump—Two Spades; finish. In the other room Reese (East) and Shapiro (West) bid One Club—One Spade; Three Spades—Four Spades. Ten tricks were made in both rooms, so with the vulnerable game bonus of 500 Crockford's gained 450 points on the deal.

The opening bid of One No-Trump is questionable in view of the weakness in Hearts, but with his exceptional support for Spades it seems that East might have given his partner

By M. HARRISON-GRAY

a chance by bidding Three Spades, even though West's take-out is a limit bid that usually denies interest in a game. The English bidding was logical and effective; note that Reese had no qualms about giving a jump raise in Spades, although he held only three trumps, and this forceful invitation enabled Shapiro to bid one more for game.

WEST—	EAST—
♠ J 9 4	♠ 10 8 7 6
♥ 10	♥ A K 8
♦ A Q 7	♦ 5 3 2
♣ A K J 8 6 2	♣ Q 7 3

Dealer, North. North-South game.

North-South did not bid in either room, and the auction started the same way, West opening fourth in hand with One Club and East making a shaded response of One Spade. In Room 1 Crawford (West) raised to Two Spades, and with his poor distribution Leventritt let the bidding die. The contract was just made for a score of 110. In the other room Reese (West) found the more aggressive rebid of Three Clubs, and in spite of his three small Diamonds Shapiro's final bid of Three No-Trumps was a legitimate gamble. The hand, of course, was a spread for nine tricks on any lead, and Crockford's scored 400.

WEST—	EAST—
♠ Q 9	♠ A K 8 5 4
♥ A Q 3	♥ J 9 6 2
♦ Q J 8 4 3 2	♦ . . .
♣ K 4	♣ 8 7 6

Dealer, North. East-West game.

With North-South silent, Crawford (West) opened One Diamond in Room 1 after three passes. Leventritt responded One Spade, Crawford rebid Two Diamonds and Leventritt Two Hearts, which was passed out. Nine tricks were made for a score of 140.

In Room 2 Shapiro opened the East hand with One Spade on his distributional values and

rebid the suit over Reese's response of Two Diamonds. Reese naturally wanted to be in a game call and found a full raise to Four Spades. Shapiro made ten tricks, score 620.

WEST—	EAST—
♠ A Q J	♠ K 7 6 4
♥ K J 8 3	♥ 6 4
♦ 10	♦ K Q 9 2
♣ K Q 10 5 4	♣ J 3 2

Dealer, East. Game all.

The American bidding in Room 1 was One Club by West (after two passes)—One Diamond; One Heart—One Spade; Two Spades—all pass. Eight tricks were just made, scoring 110.

Reese (West) and Shapiro bid as follows: One Club—One Diamond; Two No-Trumps—Three No-Trumps. Nine tricks were there on any lead; Reese in fact made ten, after Rapee (North) had led a low Diamond, and scored 630.

West's rebid of Two No-Trumps is the reverse of scientific, but it is a natural bid that gives partner an immediate picture of the hand. Had the bidding proceeded One Club—One Diamond; One Heart, Shapiro would have bid One Spade as Leventritt did in an attempt to place a No-Trump declaration in the West hand, but Reese would then have bid Two No-Trumps instead of an unimaginative Two Spades over which East could scarcely be expected to find another bid.

The above hands offer a fascinating study in rival bidding methods. The Americans obviously were too precise; in seeking to exchange a series of scientific inferences they defeated their own object and forfeited their game-bidding accuracy. The English players based their forward bidding on the principle that a one-trick set in a game contract is worth risking for the possible gain—the duplicate bonus of 300 or 500 points.

It was thus a competition between the American scalpel and the British rapier; and the latter is likely to win until Bridge produces a race of demi-gods.

GOOSE-SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY

ONE of the chief fascinations of shooting geese is the immense difficulty of approaching near enough to get a shot and the feeling of personal triumph engendered by the thud of a dead goose hitting wet sand or marsh. Long hours in bitter cold and endless crawling in scant cover are the usual concomitants of the sport, and rare are the occasions when more than one's two barrels are discharged. Geese are not like duck, which rise from some well-reeded sheet of water with a roar of wings and may continue to fly round long enough for one's barrels to get hot. Yet that is what a large number of geese did on one occasion.

In the middle of India there used to lie a great many small States whose territories were inextricably mixed up, a crazy patchwork on the otherwise well-defined map of the country. I was spending a ten-days' Christmas leave before the war in the middle of this jig-saw at Nowgong, which was once a flourishing cantonment, but at the time of which I write merely contained the Army's Kitchener College and a small civil station. It was while staying with an officer on the Staff of the college that I found myself included in an invitation to a Boxing Day shoot in one of the small States.

On the morning of the shoot fifteen guns, including the A.G.G. for the Central India States, a number of local Indian gentlemen and a few officers and English civilians, assembled on the bund (embankment) which bounded one side of a jheel. This proved to be an open stretch of water little more than half a mile long by 500 yards wide, with a small island, possessing the only good cover, near one side. This was reserved for the A.G.G. The remainder of the party walked or were rowed out to a number of rather conspicuous hides dotted round the edge of the lake. On our way out we had noticed a lot of geese at one end, but these seemed to pay no particular attention to the activity round

them, and it was only when the first shot was fired that they rose.

There must have been many hundreds there and they flew round and round that little patch of water while every butt took toll of them. If ever they left it for a time back they came for more. This was the more surprising as that countryside is studded with jheels and there are two large rivers nearby; so it was not for lack of water elsewhere that they returned. And so the battue continued, most of us realising, I think, one of the ambitions of our lives by bringing off our first right-and-left at geese.

Eventually, after about two hours' spasmodic shooting, they cleared off for good, and the guns reassembled to count the bag. Right imposing did it look—153 geese, no fewer, together with 75 duck and teal and a few snipe. Of the geese seven were bar-headed and the rest grey lags. Moreover, the bag should have been double that size, but few of us had had much practice at geese before and consequently missed a lot we should have killed. Also, no one, as far as I remember, was loaded with a bigger size of shot than No. 4, and though I have killed a goose stone dead with No. 6s, hitting him clean in the head, I have no doubt that a larger size of shot would have brought many more down.

Nowgong was a sportsman's paradise, with the most delightful variety of small game within easy reach of it. I attended one or two more States shoots while I was there, but far preferred walking round with one or two kindred spirits, returning in the evenings not necessarily with a large number of birds but with perhaps a dozen different varieties in the bag. Though such occasions as the goose-shoot I have described are remembered because of their rareness, it is, after all, the uncounted days of rough shooting on field and jheel that leave one with abiding memories.

L. E. L. M.

THE ART OF CALLING ROE DEER

ROE stalking, unlike the pursuit of the red deer, is usually carried out in wooded country, and the best months for the sport, which is properly described by the American term "still, or woodland, hunting" are May, June and July.

There is, however, another method of getting a good roebuck, namely by calling or luring it to one by imitating the voice of another roe. This form of sport, extensively practised on the Continent, is rarely resorted to in this country, but it can be most exciting and requires considerable skill on the part of the caller to get his quarry within range of his rifle. I was first introduced to the art of roe calling—and it is an art learned only after much practice—while I was stalking in the Hochswab Mountains in Lower Austria. Herr Tauchnitz, the head keeper who took me in hand, was a past master at the game and spent many hours trying to perfect me in the use of the roe call. Before I left Austria, I bought a complete set of these calls in Vienna. Three of them fit neatly into a pocket case measuring four inches by three and a half inches in which is included a phial of oil of lavender to protect the user from midges and a similar phial containing an ammonia preparation for soothing the ravages of these insects should they succeed in getting through the barrier of oil.

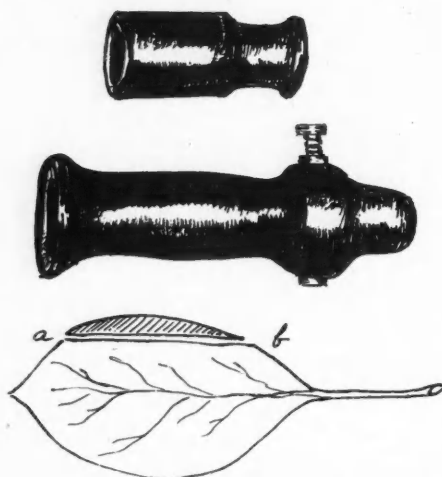
The calls are small: the whistle, which imitates a fawn, is 1½ inches in length, and the geschrei, or fighting challenge, measures 3¼ inches. The intermediate whistle represents the love call of the doe during the mating period, which occurs towards the end of July and the beginning of August. Both the challenge call of the belligerent male and the amorous call of the doe have a reed control incorporated, somewhat similar to that on a cornet. It is possible, by manipulating this, to get quite a wide variety of notes out of the instruments. Tauchnitz demonstrated these calls to me while I was with him, but as I was in Austria during June I was too early for the rut, and the only response I witnessed to the calling was the interest taken by the does when the kiep, or fawn call, was used. Roe does drop their fawns in May and consequently are still very sensitive to the bleat of their young in June.

Subsequently, on my return to this country, I tried these roe calls in Scotland, Northumberland and Dorset without any great success. In all the places in which I have used them there have been plenty of roe about.

Proper concealment on the part of the hunter when using the call is absolutely essential, as well as an intelligent use of the wind. It is no use trying to tempt a buck out of a wood into a clearing when the wind is swirling or there is any chance of a puff of tainted air being wafted towards him. On two occasions at Milton Abbas, in Dorset, I succeeded in rousing a buck, but on neither did I get the chance of a shot. The lure used in both cases was the doe's love call, and the time of year the first week in August, one when the rut is usually at its height.

On the first occasion I was seated beneath a big oak on the edge of a large clearing recently cut in the hazel woods. I got to the clearing at 6 p.m., made myself comfortable and placed my rifle on the ground by my side. This was a favourite feeding-ground for roe and I knew by the size of the scrapes made at the foot of the young hazel bushes by the bucks that there was a good beast about. I used the lure, giving two or three plaintive "pi-us" in fairly rapid succession, the last rather higher pitched than the first. Then having waited for five minutes or so I tried again. I repeated the performance for a quarter of an hour, when I heard the tracking of a roe behind me. I put out my hand for my rifle and waited. The buck came past the tree at a gallop, paused with his hump towards me as he crossed my line of scent, and disappeared like a rocket into the dense uncut hazel on the edge of the clearing.

On another occasion I had fixed up a hide overlooking a favourite valley for roe in the Milton Abbey woods. There was a good buck about, and I decided to try the call. Twice I succeeded in drawing him quite close to me,



CALLS USED FOR LURING ROE DEER TO THE RIFLE IN AUSTRIA: (Top) FAWN CALL, (middle) DOE CALL, (bottom) LEAF CUT FOR USE AS ROE CALL

but he never showed himself, always approaching my call from behind me and, when he had satisfied his curiosity, rousing the shrub oak woods with his barking. He was far too clever for me.

In Northumberland I have called a doe by using the fawn whistle, but I sometimes wonder whether it was mother-love or curiosity which made the doe come towards me, as more than once I have seen an inquisitive young buck come questing in my direction as long as I remained still.

Some Continental hunters can imitate the voice of the roe without having to use man-made whistles. The usual method in this case is the old schoolboy's trick of blowing on a suitable leaf or blade of grass held between the thumb and palms of the hand when cupped. Ferdinand von Raesfeld, in his admirable book on roe, *Das Rehwild*, published in Berlin in

1923, goes into some detail about the best leaves to be used, and their preparation. A sharp knife is used to cut the leaf from *a* to *b*, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and the shaded part is removed. The leaf is then inserted between the thumbs and the palms of the hands and the severed edge is blown on.

There is no doubt that these calls are most effective during the period of the rut or love-making. At this time the bucks are very active and they behave in a most eccentric manner. The only thing that really seems to put them to flight is the tainted air left by a hunter. I have seen a buck go grunting and snorting through the bracken like a rooting hog where presumably a doe in season had preceded him.

I have no doubt that a buck during the rut will bark in anger. The sound is quite different from the bark of alarm or curiosity. The former is a deeper sound, repeated at frequent intervals, as the beast uttering the sound tracks through the woods looking for an opponent. When bucks or does are curious, they usually give one loud bark of interrogation and then, if they are suspicious or alarmed, follow this with a quick series of staccato yaps, rather like the voice of a collie.

The leaf or grass call should be useful to challenge a buck who is mad on the rut. On one occasion in Northumberland I barked back to a questing buck, who kept ringing the woods with his voice for a quarter of an hour, although we never caught sight of each other.

Frank Wallace, in his book *Hunting and Stalking the Deer*, gives a very good description of roe calling and suggests the best conditions and time of day at which to practise the lure. Anyone anxious to try this sport would be well advised to study his recommendations. That roe calling can be successfully practised in Britain is amply proved by the fact that one of the finest heads ever obtained in Wiltshire was called to the rifle by Captain Patrick Sykes in 1939. This was at Great Ridge, near Salisbury, and the time of year August—again during the rut. The buck was shot by Mr. F. Sykes, to whom his father, Captain Sykes, called the deer. The horn is particularly thick and maintains its strength right up to the tops.

T. S.

THIRD COWMAN ◊ By ALISON ROSS

WE had often thought about having a cow. Just one; a house cow. We had a paddock and an adequate, if not luxurious, stall could be made from a pony standing that had been idle for a long time. It would be delightful to have plenty of creamy milk every day. My husband and little James, of seven, were very enthusiastic, and they promised to be first and second cowmen, and see to all the milking, if I'd cope with the bucketful whenever it was brought in. I'd cope with the milk, I assured them; hadn't I been longing for quantities of the stuff for years. Just think of the ices, and the real milk puddings we should be able to have; mentally I visualised us all wallowing in milk.

We asked the local farmers to let us know if anything suitable turned up—nothing pedigree, or fancy. We explained that it didn't matter about looks, but we wanted a good milker of a strong type. She won't get any coddling, we added, and they nodded and apparently forgot. We nearly forgot, too.

But one day when I answered the telephone an unfamiliar voice declared itself to belong to: "Fowler, Ma'am, Colonel Smith's man. I do 'ear you're a-wanting a little cow?" I answered that we had thought of having a house cow.

"Well now, ma'am, we could offer you Daisy; she's a nice little second-calver. We shouldn't be selling her but our herd is so big, and we shall have to part with a few. She seems a good little cow for your purpose."

"It's kind of you to let us know," I said; "we'll come up and see her."

Of course, I don't know anything about cows. We stood in a semicircle gazing at Daisy, and

all I could think of were the points of the horse. Daisy's conformation certainly didn't agree with those. She was ewe-necked, tied below the knee, razor backed, and having assessed her with my horsewoman's eye, I whispered to big James, "Dear at twenty pounds."

"Course not," he answered indignantly, "she's not pure-bred, but she's a little beauty. You don't know anything about cows."

"How right you are," I murmured.

The semicircle broke up and I was headed off with Fowler to see some calves. The colonel and my husband wandered towards the house. The deal took some time, so I walked home across the fields.

Daisy arrived soon after. Little James was so excited that he never left her alone, but he took to milking with the greatest of ease. My first and second cowmen were always inviting me to learn; they assured me that it was so simple. I thought I would rather not. It was self-protection; while I couldn't, I couldn't; once I had learnt, I might just occasionally have to take over.

We got very fond of Daisy—"Daisy Dolittle" as little James called her, or "Daisy D.L." for short.

"Not a bad name," laughed my husband, "Daisy D.L. Daisy D— Lazy. Eat, eat, eat; sit down for hours and chew, chew, chew, that's all she does."

"She makes the milk," said little James loyally. "Pity she can't milk herself, too, sometimes."

One afternoon I came in to find my husband sitting huddled over the fire, looking grey and weary, and shivering like a leaf. He said he was frozen. I felt his head; it was roaring hot.

"Go to bed," I suggested, "it's probably only a chill."

"I'd like to," he said, "but what about Daisy?"

"Oh, I'll manage her," I said airily, and I took him up a couple of hot-water bottles and called out that everything was ready.

"Don't forget she's a left-hand milker," I heard him shout.

Left-hand milker? What rubbish, I thought, as if it matters which hand one uses; how could she tell. Then I suddenly remembered that both Jameses were left-handed. That must have been what he meant.

I collected bucket, stool and overall and went out to call Daisy. She was D.L. all right. She meandered across the paddock, stopping every few seconds to eat. She couldn't be expected to know that I had to get everybody's tea as well as see to her. I tried to make encouraging noises; horse noises. They didn't appeal to her. She didn't change her pace. Eventually I got her in, hayed and haltered. I gave her a

few huge turnips for luck and she ate away noisily.

Occasionally she turned her wide eyes round to see who I was. I put the stool beside her and the bucket under. Simple? Of course it was. I sat on the stool, pressed my forehead hard into her flank and started milking. Perhaps it would be more truthful to say tried to milk. "Whoosh" went her dirty wet tail against my head. "Stop it," I said. Bang, it went again, catching my cheek and making it smart. Up came her off hind and knocked the bucket over. It was still empty, luckily. "Naughty old girl," I said and put it straight again. Every time I tried to milk her, she swung her tail or kicked. I got her some more turnips, and then we had a little peace. I dug my forehead into her flank again. I seemed to have made quite a dent in her, but it was nothing to the bangs I'd had from her tail. I tried to milk, I squeezed and coaxed, pulled and pushed; in fact, I did everything I could think of, and only once, unaccountably, did a thin squirt of milk shoot

into the bucket. I just covered the bottom of the bucket in half an hour: I was hot, bruised all round the temple and cheek, rather short-tempered and feeling utterly frustrated, when I heard the bus coming up the hill from the village. Thank goodness, little James would be on that.

He came straight in. "Mummy, what are you doing to Daisy? You're on the wrong side, she's a left-hand milker. Your face is filthy."

Deftly he moved the stool to the other side. He stripped her in about fifteen minutes. The next morning I called him at 5.30. He went off to school three hours later, carrying a note which said: "Please could James come home directly after dinner for the next few days? My husband is ill and James has to do the milking!"

And they call milking simple. Personally I'd rather play the organ in church every Sunday, or ride in the International Horse Show every day of the week.

CORRESPONDENCE

OILING PROBLEM

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers give me the answer to a problem which has been exercising my mind for some time, namely, how is a weather-vane on a church spire oiled?—RAMSAY GORDON, S.W.3.

[We understand that weather-vanes revolve on a well-greased single ball-bearing in a waterproof casing and should not need oiling again.—E.D.]

ASSOCIATIONS WITH COWPER

SIR,—I enclose a photograph showing the stone broached spire and chancel roof of the church at Olney, the Buckinghamshire town where William Cowper lived and where he wrote *John Gilpin*. He went to Olney in 1767 and became a lay-assistant to John Newton, the ex-slaver turned evangelist who was curate to the absentee vicar. He left Olney in 1786.

The tower, nave and chancel of the church date from the middle of the 14th century, but the building has undergone several extensive restorations, including one by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott between 1870 and 1885.—D. J. B., *Finchampstead, Berkshire*.

FOR MAKING CIDER

SIR,—In your issue of September 3, 1948, you published a photograph I sent you of a horse mill on a Devon farm. These old mills have almost completely disappeared, as the space they occupy is required for more modern machinery. I have, however, recently found two more, and as these are older and more interesting than the former example, I enclose photographs of them.

That depicted in the first photograph is on a farm near Harberton. The old stone basin in which the



THE CHURCH AT OLNEY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, FROM ACROSS THE RIVER OUSE

See letter: Associations with Cowper.

apples were crushed, the large wooden wheel with wooden cogs, and the solid wooden counter-wheel working off it to the roller crusher can all be clearly seen. My other photograph, taken at a

farm in the parish of Islington, shows a somewhat similar horsemill, which, however, has on the left the shoot for tipping the apples into the basin and on the right a wooden lantern pinion,

the wooden staves of which work into the cogs on the large wheel. In the foreground, propping up a beam, is the wooden screw that worked the old cider press.

In the fine edition of *De Re Metallica*, translated from the first Latin edition of 1556, and published by the Mining Magazine, Salisbury House, E.C. (1912), there is an illustration of a horsemill with almost identical mechanism.—E. M. GARDNER (Miss), *Ottery St. Mary, Devon*.

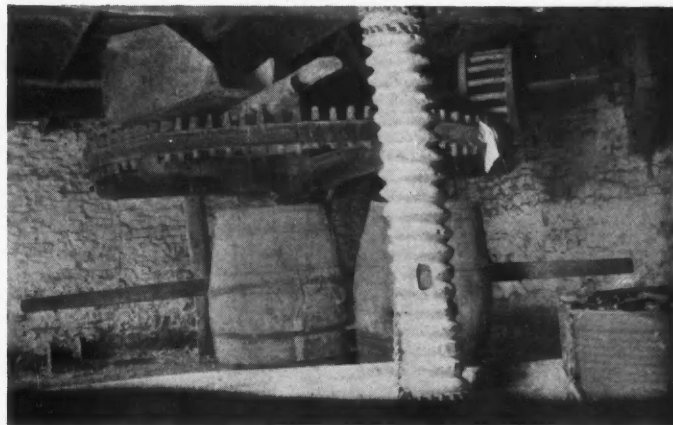
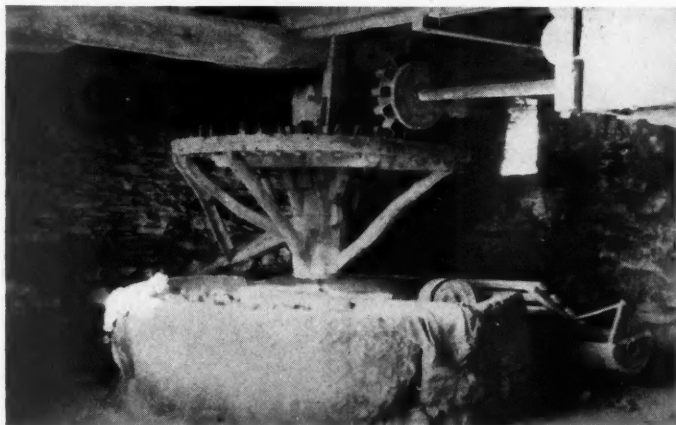
SUPERSTITION SURVIVALS

SIR,—Mr. MacGregor's article in your issue of June 3 on witchcraft in the Highlands and Islands reminds me of many superstitious customs which persisted in Holderness, Yorkshire, up to at least ten years ago.

That of the horseshoe in the cradle is familiar, but it has also always been the practice when putting down a sitting of eggs to place a horseshoe in the nest. The explanation given to me was that it absorbs thunder, which enters the shoe and cannot escape to addle the eggs. This custom persists in Wicklow and the same explanation is offered.

The rituals of placing a coin—either gold or silver—in the newborn baby's hand has always been practised in my family, as has been that of ensuring the child's rise in life by seeing that its first movement, when it leaves the bedroom, is in an upward direction.

There are many survivals of superstition in connection with sickness. I have known a child to be placed by his parents at a crossroads in an east wind with a bag of woolly caterpillars round his neck to cure whooping cough. My nurse early instructed me in the method of



OLD DEVON HORSE MILLS AT HARBERTON AND (right) ISLINGTON

See letter: For Making Cider

curing warts by spell, a method which I still find effective.—V. H. M., *Glen Lucan, Killarney Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.*

THE OVER-ZEALOUS RETRIEVER

From *The Honourable Mrs. Kinnaird.*

SIR,—I have recently been watching with interest the nest of a garden warbler slung low in some brambles among grass in the garden. So apparently had my young Golden Labrador. The other day he trotted up to me and with the greatest care and pride laid the entire warbler's nest at my feet. The occupants, four naked fledglings and an egg, seemed quite unharmed, and, having quickly replaced the nest, I was relieved to find that half an hour later the mother bird was back on duty apparently quite undisturbed by the temporary mishap to her home and family.

I am now wondering how to impress on a Labrador that bird's-nesting is not a recognised part of a retriever's curriculum.—DIANA KINNAIRD., *Crabbs Hill, Hatfield Peverel, Essex.*

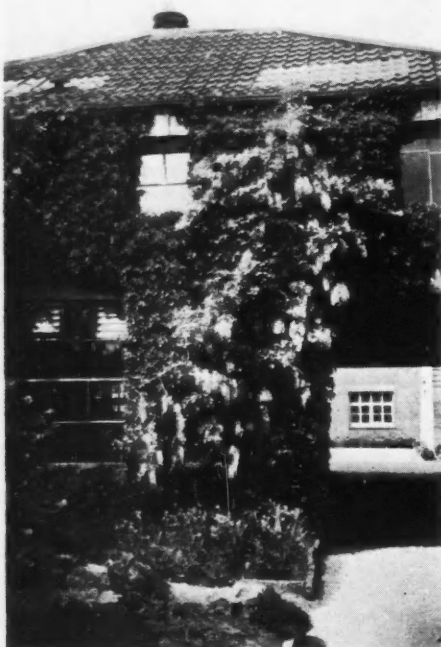
WILLIAM BULLOCK, CLOCK-MAKER

SIR,—In your issue of April 22 one of your correspondents referred to a clock by William Bullock, clock-maker of Oswestry. I have an eight-day long-case clock with brass dial and two hands by William Bullock, Bishops Waltham. The date appears to be about 1715. I wonder whether this could be the William Bullock referred to by your correspondent.—C. E. APPLETON, *The Old Rectory, Thrandeston, Diss, Norfolk.*

[As Bishops Waltham is in Hampshire, it is very unlikely that the maker of Mr. Appleton's clock is identical with William Bullock of Oswestry.—ED.]

UNUSUAL BEHAVIOUR OF THE GIRL BUNTING

SIR,—On May 11 I found a girl bunting's nest in what I believe to be a very unusual position. It was placed about 15 feet from the ground among the ivy and wistaria covering the south wall of some offices in Langport, Somerset: in other words, it was in a site which one would have supposed would have been far more



A GIRL BUNTING'S NESTING-PLACE IN SOMERSET. The nest was among ivy and wistaria near the right-hand upper window

See letter: *Unusual Behaviour of the Girl Bunting*



LINLEY HALL, SHROPSHIRE, A HOUSE DESIGNED BY HENRY JOYNES IN 1742

See letter: *Henry Joynes as Architect*

acceptable to a house-sparrow or a pied wagtail.

As the nest was close to a much-used entrance the birds had become thoroughly accustomed to the presence of human beings and could therefore be easily observed from a distance of only a few feet. Seeing that the five partly fledged nestlings were at least seven days old, it is clear that the first egg must have been laid on or about April 16, which is seemingly an exceptionally early date for this bunting. On this point Witherby's *Handbook of British Birds* says "Breeding season begins mid-May; occasionally early May."

Another statement in that work which would appear to be in need of revision is that the young are "quite exceptionally fed by the cock." During the 65 minutes the birds were under observation the duty of feeding the young of this pair was shared by both sexes equally. In that time each bird paid ten visits to the nest. This means that between the hours of 11.10 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. the young were fed, on an average, every 3½ minutes. Small caterpillars, pupæ and crane-flies appeared to constitute their main diet.

The accompanying photograph shows the site of the nest, which was level with, and about two feet from, the sill of the window on the extreme right.—COLLINGWOOD INGRAM.

CAT SUCKLING RABBITS

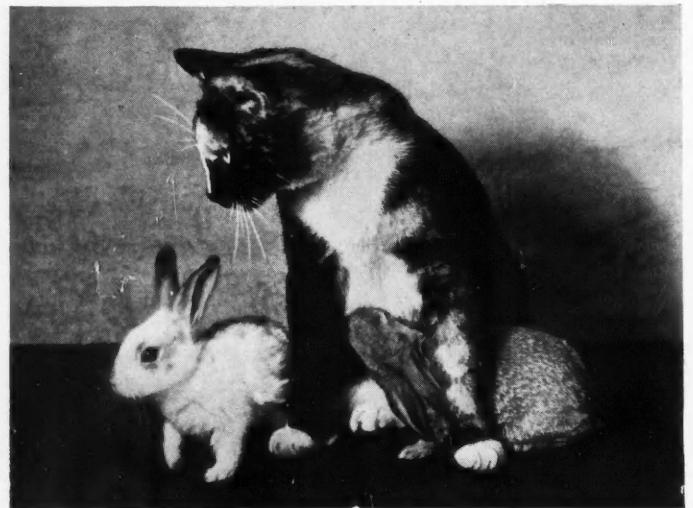
SIR,—I enclose a photograph showing a cat suckling tame rabbits, both three-weeks-old. Hitherto the cat, which belongs to Miss Hunt, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, was known to kill and bring home a wild rabbit. Deprived of its kittens, the cat took to the two rabbits at once, and suckles them and carries them about in its mouth as if they were her own offspring.—H. COTTON, 9, Ramsey Road, St. Ives, Hunts.

A DISCIPLE OF VANBRUGH

SIR,—I was interested to see the Bath House at Carshalton, Surrey, illustrated in *COUNTRY LIFE* on May 27. When Sir John Fellowes was building Carshalton House, alterations were made in Carshalton Church, and I am informed by Mr. W. M. Colvin that a man called Alfray made designs for re-seating it.

At Somersby, in Lincolnshire, next to Tennyson's birthplace, there stands a small house very much in the Vanbrugh manner, but probably by a disciple rather than by the master. There is a view of this house in the Public Library at Lincoln, in *Nattes Drawings*, Vol. III, No. 309, where it is described as "Summersby Hall," the seat of Robert Burton, "built 1722." The drawing is signed "Robert Alfray invt: delin"; which suggests that he claimed to be the architect.

It is only speculation that the two Alfrays may be one and the same



A CAT WITH TWO ADOPTED RABBITS

See letter: *Cat Suckling Rabbits*

person. But Carshalton is not far from Claremont, and it seems possible that Vanbrugh may have employed someone of this name at Claremont, and perhaps again at Grimsthorpe, in Lincolnshire.

The present owner of Somersby tells me that there is Ancaster property quite near Somersby—at Spilsby.—LAURENCE WHISTLER, *Halsdon, Dolton, North Devon.*

HENRY JOYNES AS ARCHITECT

SIR,—In discussing the work of Henry Joynes in my article on Carshalton House (March 4) I mentioned Linley Hall, near More, in Shropshire, as having been designed by him in 1742. Your readers may be interested to see a photograph of the house. The original designs by Joynes have survived in the More family, for whom the house was built.

Linley Hall is a typical example of the Palladian style of its time. The walls are not built of brick, as might be supposed, but of small-sized coursed

rubble. Close to the house stands a contemporary stable block.

Colonel More tells me that he has recently discovered a few letters that relate to the building of the house which were received from Joynes. One states that a wooden model of the roof was sent down by wagon from London for inspection, and there is also mention by Joynes of some very beautiful designs that he had made for Normanston, most probably the now destroyed seat of the Earls of Ancaster in Rutland, which was later altered by Sir Robert Taylor in the latter part of the 18th century.

The possibility that some other Normanston was intended must not, however, be overlooked, as no patron or county is mentioned in the letters. I shall welcome any further information about the life of Henry Joynes.—DEREK R. SHERBORN, 6, *Leithcote Gardens, S.W.16.*

ANTIDOTE FOR ADDER BITES

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence about cures for adder-bite, I remember hearing recently that travellers in the Australian Bush always carry permanganate of potash crystals, which should be rubbed into the skin punctures as an antidote for snake-bites.

The cowman of a farm adjoining us came one day to ask the use of our telephone as one of his cows had been bitten in the udder by an adder. My wife gave him some permanganate crystals to rub into the bite. The owner was later told by his veterinary adviser that nothing more effective could have been done—and so it

proved.—R. J. SHARP, *Westfield, West Gate, Chichester, Sussex.*

NOT SO HARE-BRAINED?

SIR,—The hare's lack of intelligence has given a word to the English language, but what is one to think after seeing the following incident?

The other morning six hares were playing in a field to the south of my house. After a while one of the dogs from the farm winded them and came towards them. They all sat quite still till the dog was right among them; then one of them ran underneath his nose, so that of course he followed it. The hare ran west. Once the rest of the party saw the dog well on his way, they all seemingly went off without haste towards the east.

The hare which had drawn off the dog eventually jumped a small burn and the dog turned back. It was then noticed that one of the hares was still sitting on the spot where the whole party had been playing. The dog, running the back trail, came close up to her, whereat she repeated

(Continued on page 1451)





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THE HIGHWAYMAN SIGN AT TIBBET'S CORNER, PUTNEY

See letter: Was it Gibbet Corner?

the tactics of the first and ran almost into him and crossed the field on the track of the first. This hare had gained some time by going through a small gap in the fence while the dog had to look for a better place. The second ran through an open gate and I like to think that this was a sporting effort on her part to give away a shade of odds to a competitor already tired by his first gallop.

The more one considers the incident the more remarkable does the intelligence of the hare appear. The fields are quite flat and the dog, a medium-sized black-and-white collie, must have been in full view of the hares for at least 100 yards, yet they all waited motionless until, at the latest possible moment, one apparently detailed for the duty, sprang across the dog's path, barely clearing him and led him back the way he had come. Not until the dog returned did we notice that a rear-guard had been left, in anticipation of the dog's return, to repeat the successful manoeuvre.—G. N. MALCOLM, *Achadh Nan Sgiath, Duror of Appin, Argyll.*

SMUGGLERS' BOLT-HOLE

SIR,—Apropos of your article, *Haunts of Smugglers* (May 6), the cynical employment of churches and churchyards as bolt-holes for smugglers and places of concealment for illicit goods is recalled by a hinged trap-door (visible in my photograph) under the eaves of the thatched roof of Fritton Church, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk.

This trap-door gives access to a loft over the chancel, which was once a refuge for contrabandists of the neighbourhood when the hue and cry was on after a successful "run." One old man used to boast that he had often been in hiding there while a service was being conducted below.—HAROLD G. GRAINGER, 34, *Headingley Avenue, Leeds 6.*

STRANGE YOKE-FELLOWS

SIR,—I was much interested in the photograph of the Sussex ox-team, taken in the 1880s, which you published on May 27. Your correspondent may like to know that 20 years later there was at any rate one draught-ox still to be seen at work in that part of Sussex. I saw it in 1904, between East Dean and Eastbourne, pulling a plough—yoked, unforgettably, with a donkey.—R. H. CHARLES, 6, *Sydney Road, Guildford, Surrey.*

CAR-PARKING PROBLEMS

SIR,—The interesting article *Things that Seem Right* by Charles Harris, in your issue of May 27, seems to fail in so far as it was intended to offer suggestions for reducing car-parking

problems in this country. The present laws prevent an authority from charging for parking on the public highway. One may park, at permitted places, free of charge, or park at prohibited places and be faced with a fine, but there is no intermediate method. In view of the large sums paid in taxation by motorists—among others, of course—it would seem that the easing of the present parking problems is one for the State to solve, without additional charges. The use of parking meters, which register time automatically, does not even have the advantage of giving some degree of supervision.—JOHN EASON GIBSON.

WAS IT GIBBET CORNER?

SIR,—I encountered a minor mystery when I was seeking information regarding the highwayman sign (photograph enclosed) which stands at the junction of Putney Heath and Kingston Road, Putney, S.W. The site is called Tibbets Corner, but not even the local librarian could tell me who or what was Tibbet.

Putney Heath was a hunting ground of Dick Turpin and his notorious successors, such as Louis Jeremiahs Avershawe, so it seems likely that Tibbets Corner was once Gibbet Corner. Turpin, of course, was hanged at York, but it is possible that Avershawe (Abershaw in some records) may have met his death near the scene of many of his crimes. He was tried at Croydon for one murder, but escaped the rope owing to a flaw in the indictment. Another shooting affair resulted in a second trial, and Avershawe was executed on August 3, 1795.—R. A. PHILLIPS, 34, *Aboyne Drive, West Wimbledon, S.W.20.*

TO MARK A DUEL TO THE DEATH

SIR,—The cairn depicted in the enclosed photograph must be one of the oldest historical cairns in Scotland. It lies on the slope above Loch Patag in Ben Alder Forest, Inverness-shire, and was built, so it is said, to commemorate the duel to the death



REMAINS OF A HIGHLAND CAIRN ERECTED circa 1370

See letter: To Mark a Duel to the Death

between two noted archers after the Battle of Invernahaven, fought circa 1370.

That battle, fought where Truim joins Spey, was a victory of the Camerons over the MacIntoshes and Davidsons, but the following day the MacPhersons (who had not joined in the fight because of a fancied insult) pursued the victorious Camerons and defeated them heavily. Near the spot where the cairn stands MacIain Ceann Dubh, one of the head men of the MacPhersons, fought an archery duel with MacGille an Fhaidh, head of the Camerons of Strone and Invermallie. The two were great friends, and at first deliberately fired their arrows short or over. But when the chief of the MacPhersons, seeing this, taunted his clansman, saying, "Surely you had a Cameron for a mother!" the two archers agreed to fire their arrows in earnest, and both fell at the same time mortally wounded.

The cairn is now a small one, but it is evident, from the stones lying on the hillside around it, that it was at one time much larger.—SETON GORDON, *Upper Duntulm, Isle of Skye.*

RED LION SQUARE

SIR,—It has now been established that my painting of Red Lion Square, which was published in your issue of May 20, is a view in the main street of Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. The Three Tuns is still standing, although most of the other buildings have been altered or rebuilt. The Raven has been replaced by the Globe, but the Town Hall is in the same position. The names of the traders are local ones, some of whose descendants keep shops in the town to-day. J. Hulse, who painted the picture, was a printer and engraver in Newcastle at the beginning of the 19th century.—AUGUSTUS WALKER, *Knotmead, Mortimer, Berkshire.*

BUFF-COLOURED ROOK

From Sir Hereward Wake.

SIR,—A neighbour has shown me a young rook which he shot at the nest, of a very pale buff colour. The eyes are light grey, so it is not albino. Apparently there were no others similar to it.—HERWARD WAKE, *Axford Lodge, near Basingstoke, Hants.*

LETTERS IN BRIEF

Canute and the Tide.—In your issue of May 20 you illustrate the quayside at Bosham, Sussex, where, you add, "Canute is said to have tried to stop the tide." Henry of Huntingdon gives a different version, which is usually accepted and seems more in keeping with the character of Canute, namely that he rebuked the flattery of his courtiers by showing them that the advancing waves on the seashore had no regard for his kingship.—JASPER MOON, *White Rock, Llany-mynech, Montgomeryshire.*

Is it a Toy?—A friend who knows Chino-India and Malaya well suggests that the curious article illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE of May 6 is a toy. The rings would rattle if the child shook it.—ALAN O. CLAUGHTON, *Three Oaks, Southborough, Kent.*

Mules with Ancestry.—Apropos of the letter in your issue of June 3 about a mule in Portugal that is a great-grandson of Coronach, twenty-five years ago there were mules in Cyprus whose great-grandfathers were Ayrshire or Lingssing, both Derby winners.—C. A. KNAFF (Capt.), *Bournemouth.*

Thugs of India.—In the Indian section of the Great Exhibition, 1851, there was a small figure group (variously described as waxworks and painted woodwork) of Thugs in the act of strangling their victims. This group must have been photographed and engraved for publication in one of the contemporary journals, but I have been unable to trace reproduction. Can any of your readers tell me the whereabouts of such an engraving, or of any dramatic picture portraying the Thugs in action?—EMERSON HODGES, 156, *Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*



FRITTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK, WITH TRAP-DOOR UNDER EAVES GIVING ACCESS TO A SMUGGLERS' HIDING-PLACE

See letter: Smugglers' Bolt-hole

WHERE WOLFRAM IS MINED

Written and Illustrated by ANGELA CHRISTOPHER

THE small village of Kisoro lies at the point where the roads from Ruanda Urundi and the Belgian Congo meet inside the Uganda Protectorate. Beyond the white barrier lies a sort of no-man's-land, which, though still in British territory, is beyond H.M.'s Customs Post, and therefore over the official border. Three miles within this area is the Kirwa Wolfram Mine, a recent visit to which, I propose to describe.

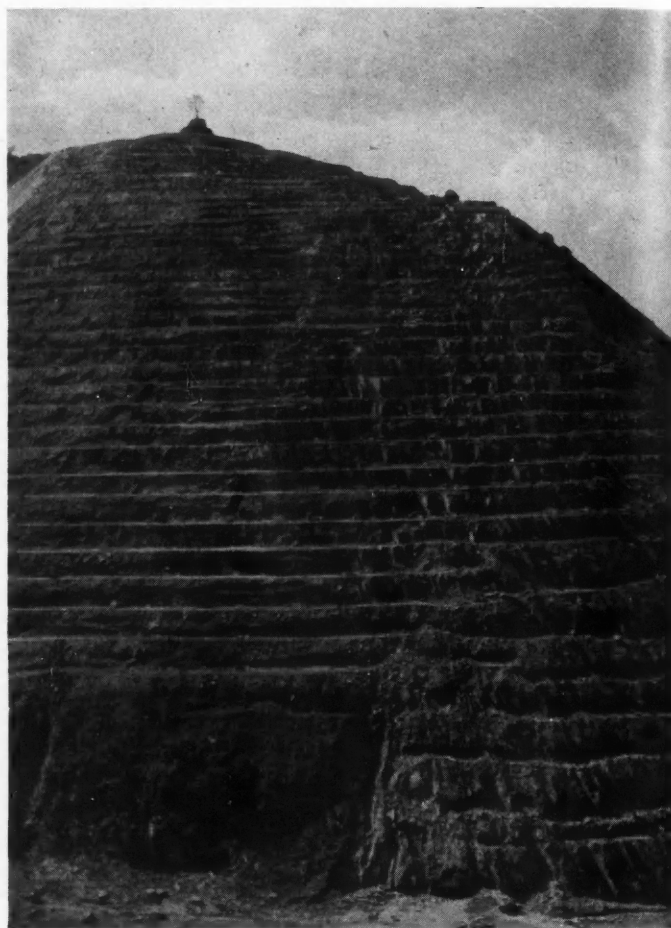
First, our way lay along a good flat road, but then came a turning to the left which led steeply up the slope of a hill. We started climbing along a narrow road, just the width of a three-ton lorry, which wound round the contours of the hill, taking sharp hair-pin bends and creeping along the edges of incredible ravines which fell away below us. The mine came into sight on our right, the most amazing vision of a complete hillside sloping back and up in a series of deep steps, the top clearly silhouetted against the blue sky, with a comic little round platform of rock at its summit from which grew a single twisted windswept tree. (Fig. 1.)

We arrived at an open space, and above us the huts of the labourers, all made perfectly square and beautifully white-washed, with neat thatching, stretched in lines in the form of a Greek cross over the top of a hillock. One more short steep climb and a particularly sharp hair-pin bend to our left, and we found ourselves in a quadrangle, hedged neatly on two sides, with stores on its remaining edges, and Mr. Kikkides, the owner of the mine, talking to a buyer from a large steel firm in England. We were complete strangers to him, but he welcomed us most charmingly.

The buyer of steel having made his adieu, we walked a few hundred yards farther, then up a flight of steps, accompanied by about seven dogs of various breeds, until we reached the very summit of the hill, where, perched like an eagle's eyrie, stood the dwelling-house. It was octagonal in shape, with about twenty feet of garden all round it. Beyond the garden the land dropped away steeply on all sides, except where it was connected to the rest of the world by that one flight of steps. We were conducted round the garden proudly, and we found all manner of flowers—carnations, pinks, violets, chrysanthemums, to mention but a few. At one point our host told us that he intended piping up water "from that little volcano down there," and by

craning my neck and leaning as far out over the garden hedge as possible I was able to see a pool in the bottom of a small volcano about three hundred and forty feet below us. The view was breath-taking in its magnificence. To the front it lay across the stepped hillside of the wolfram mine to a sparkling lake with mountains rising to the skyline beyond (Fig. 2). On our left was a panorama of enormous volcanoes tumbled over the plain in incredible numbers.

Our host told us that at the moment he chips about five tons of wolfram out of the mine each month, but he hopes to install machinery shortly that will produce twenty-five tons a month, and he added that he reckoned that the mine, in its present opencast form, would last for at least another hundred and fifty years. Coming up the hill we had noticed the entrance of a tunnel bored into the hillside below where the mining was going on. This apparently was an adit, running in for about a hundred yards, and two hundred and fifty feet below the present surface. In it had been found the typical veins of wolfram, so that it was certain that when the mine got as low as that there would still be plenty to be mined. He went on to say that his



1.—A WOLFRAM MINE IN UGANDA. "A MOST AMAZING VISION OF A COMPLETE HILLSIDE SLOPING BACK AND UP IN A SERIES OF DEEP STEPS"

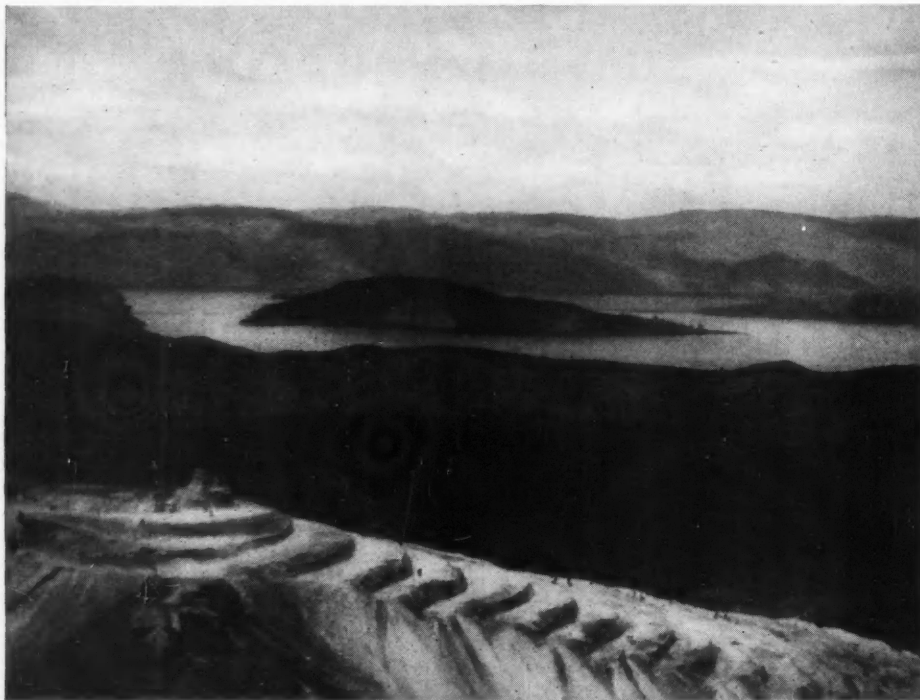
nephew was working a tin mine for him a few miles away, and that very morning he had sent over a fine sample of wolfram found in conjunction with the tin.

As we stood looking over at the mine, we could hear the tap, tap, tap of the implements as the lumps of stone were chipped out of the hillside, and every now and then came the slither of stone cascading down the slope facing us as the useless particles which had been chipped away from the wolfram were dropped to the floor of the valley (Fig. 3).

Over tea we were shown samples of minerals from all over the world, for collecting mineral specimens is Mr. Kikkides's hobby, together with chunks of such things as tin, wolfram, beryl and bauxite found locally, and a piece of copper from a mine in the Belgian Congo. The prize of the collection was the largest gold nugget I have ever seen, which had been found in some swamp round about. It was the size of, and very reminiscent of the shape of, a charm from one of these lucky-charm bracelets that are so fashionable nowadays. A smooth many-sided thing about nine inches long, which looked like a miniature broken pillar, was handed to me, with the explanation that it was a crystal of beryl, and a diamond-shaped lump that looked and felt as though it had the same consistency as the brush of an electrical engine, only it was much bluer in colour, was wolfram dug out of the mine opposite us. It was two inches long, and I was given it as a souvenir of my visit.

Wolfram is the ore from which tungsten is extracted. This is used in the hardening of steel, and at the moment commands a high price per ton. We were shown a piece of stone with a vein of wolfram running through it and alongside the vein was a small piece of what

(Continued on page 1455)



2.—"THE VIEW TO THE FRONT LAY ACROSS THE WOLFRAM MINE TO A SPARKLING LAKE WITH MOUNTAINS RISING TO THE SKYLINE BEYOND"

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Were South African wines well-known here before the preference twenty years ago?

Now you're delving into history. They used to be very popular. But in 1860 Mr. Gladstone removed the Colonial Preference and sent the South African wine industry into the wilderness.

Is that likely to happen again?

I hope not. Imperial Preference has encouraged the South African wine growers to tremendous efforts. The British Government is not likely to lead such an important Empire Industry up the garden again. It wouldn't make sense.

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You certainly can, and very soon, too."

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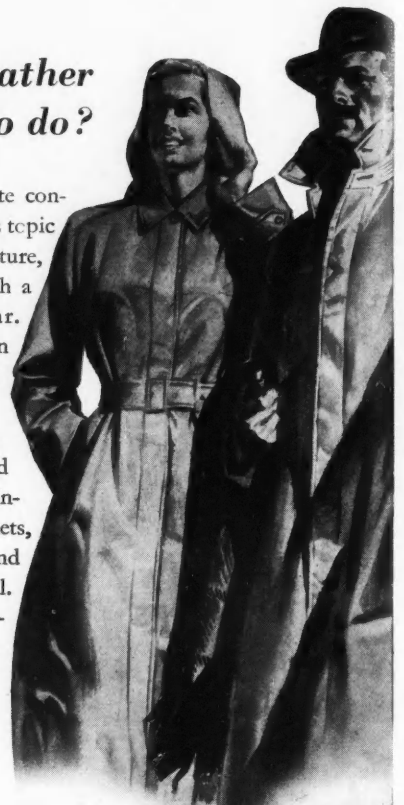
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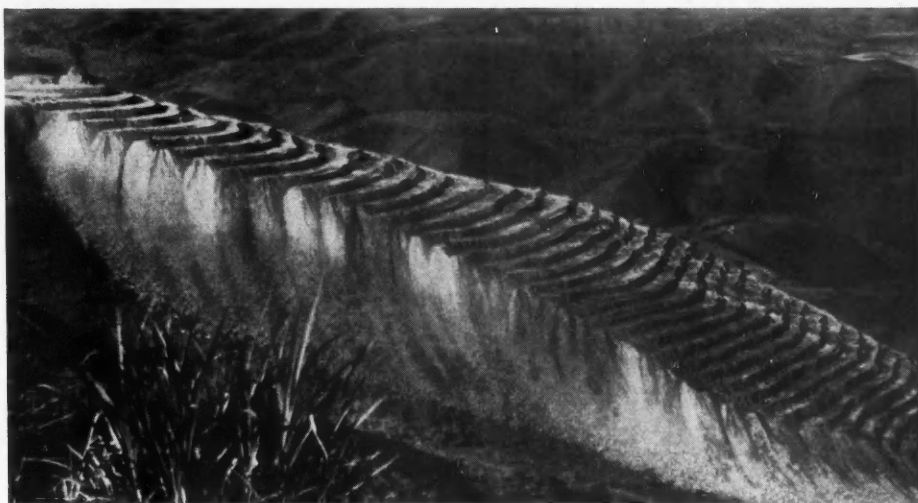
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looked rather like rock salt, which I was told was bauxite. Two small crystals of tin were given us also, and most attractive they are, black and shiny, rather like jet beads. Mine has a piece of brown sandstone in which it was found still attached to it.

At tea with us was another very amusing prospector—a Frenchman—and he confided to us that he had not had much luck—he only owned a gold swamp somewhere—and was getting a bit old to be continually walking the countryside in search of minerals. We listened to the two men talking and could not but be glad that at long last they had won their reward, for prospecting must be a back-breaking and most disheartening job for the most part, and they had been repaid only after years of unremitting toil.

3.—SCREE FORMED ON THE SIDE OF THE MINE BY USELESS PARTICLES OF STONE WHICH, CHIPPED AWAY FROM THE VEINS OF WOLFRAM, HAVE SLITHERED DOWN TOWARDS THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY



ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE GARDEN

By GEOFFREY GRIGSON

WHEN I was a boy, I was carelessly, one afternoon, leaning over a gate after a heavy rainstorm in April. The black clouds had rolled over the hill, the sky was blue once more, and the sun was making everything glitter delightfully. In the ploughed field, in the wide dark brown, there was a single coruscation. So I climbed the gate to find out what this shining object could be. It was a flint, and not only a flint but a beautifully devised little scraper. I had never found any such thing before in my life, and I knew of scrapers and arrowheads and so on only from books. I had never guessed that this field, half a mile away from home, would produce them by the score. Nothing could have been more exciting. I was out after plants and after nests that day, but neither owl's eggs nor carrion crow's eggs nor six new flowers could so have emphasised the excellence of being alive. Yet, bit by bit, as one grows older, the exciting finds, the rarities, become rather fewer and rather less exciting. Bit by bit one feels the need of putting everything into relation, of discovering how all the rare things and all the common fit together schematically. Gradually the commonplace becomes less commonplace. One comes to notice the objects outside the door and to discover in them unsuspected individuality and significance.

A year ago I cut a pathway through a bank. The excavation produced no archaeological relics which could go into a case, but after a few months the bare slopes of earth and chalk on either side of the new path were occupied by two rich colonies of sowthistle. In a different way it was that flint scraper in the sunlight over again, because in fact—and I do not think we realise this as we should—the sowthistles which I rooted up and threw on the rubbish heap are themselves archaeological specimens. The sowthistles and half the weeds in the garden, these ordinary and obnoxious plants, are something like flint scrapers and arrowheads come to life. Archaeophytes or anthropophytes—call the sowthistles and the other weeds by such a term and one begins to look at them in a new way. They are no more and no less, so it appears, than archaeological specimens at the back door. They are some of the mysteries, or if that is not too romantic, some of the puzzles both of biology and archaeology.

The anthropophyte—have patience—is a species of plant which goes about with men over most of the world. It needs what ecologists call an open habitat. It cannot live in close competition with all the native plants, but only on newly disturbed soil, in the garden with vegetables or flowers, in the field with crops, on the soil thrown up out of a ditch, or on the sides of a cutting such as I had made for the path. The archaeophyte is an anthropophyte in a rather

more specialised way. It is one of these hangers-on, one of these plants always with men and with agriculture, whose natural home has never been discovered.

Look at such plants one way, and they seem vegetable rats or blackbeetles; another and they seem relics as exciting to the speculative mind as any gold torques or coins or spearheads ever turned up by deep ploughing and put carefully behind the glass of the British Museum. The rattishness I do not deny. Weeds are a nuisance and more than a nuisance. The bindweed so many of us have to struggle against summer after summer is an anthropophyte we could wish exterminated, or confined inexorably to its original home, which in England, at least, seems to have been on sandy coastal hills in Kent and elsewhere. New Zealanders in particular must have a poor opinion of anthropophytes which have gone with them or followed them from Europe. Nearly six hundred species of plant from overseas had established themselves in New Zealand by 1925. Several persicarias, sheep-sorrel, bramble, gorse, groundsel, ragwort, and oxeye daisy have all of them been New Zealand pests; and at home we have pests enough. But think what living historians, or prehistorians, they are.

Somewhere about 5000 B.C. Britain became divided from Europe. From about 2400 B.C. new inhabitants began to arrive, and went on arriving, culture after culture, wave after wave, down to the Romans, and beyond the Romans to the Anglo-Saxon invaders, fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred years ago. With them came agriculture, primitive agriculture, and then more complex agriculture, and with the agriculture, not only the plants that were sown for food, but accidentally the weeds, the anthropophytes; and here the weeds are still, the weeds which we, in historic times, have spread out of Europe and over the Atlantic and the Pacific; around the whole of the temperate and sub-tropical world. Some of our weeds, it is true, may have been natives which spread from open habitats, from sand or shingle or cliff, as soon as the new agriculturists began to turn over the ground. But others almost certainly came with the new agriculturists from, originally, those near-eastern countries in which agriculture began.

Sowthistle may have been here as a native, may indeed have been growing, as it still grows, on sea cliffs in Devon. But no seeds of it have been found in levels earlier than Roman. More likely its home is thought to have been east of the Mediterranean. Our little round-leaved mallow grows wild in the full sense in rocky valleys in Afghanistan. The little fumitory in our gardens probably entered some four thousand years ago with Neolithic cultivators. The dead nettles, the corn marigold, the white

campion no doubt arrived in the same way from the Mediterranean or the Near East. So it is hard to contemplate these plants in a garden, a ditch, a field without some curiosity and respect.

They are ancient immigrants; and like rats again they are prolific. The centuries have gone by and we still have not managed to get rid of them, and for years they will probably defy all the advances, chemical and otherwise, in the craft of weed-killing. Every plant of sowthistle we do not destroy may produce, for example, from 6,000 to 10,000 fruits; the wind will blow the fruits about, and a great proportion of them will germinate.

As we run a hoe through the potatoes, and consider all the weeds we are cutting down, we may imagine how a peculiar history of mankind, history and pre-history in one, could be written in plant terms. The fumitory in chapter one—the fumitory we are savaging—would stand for the neolithic cultivators scratching about with the digging stick (which in itself was the ancestor of the hoe and the plough). Groundsel or shepherd's-purse, two archaeophytes, would make one think first of the remotest origins of agriculture, then of English settlers in America, who had carried both of them to New England by 1672.

It would be a botanical history of war as well as of peace. If you look at Ridley's extraordinary book, the *Dispersal of Plants throughout the World*, you will discover that Turkish armies brought vegetables and weeds with them into Central Europe. They left behind them strange plants growing upon the ramparts of Vienna. I do not know that anyone has written a full account of the new dispersal of plants round the world which has been due to this last war, but it would be a new piece of an old story. When Russian troops were in western Europe at the end of the war against Napoleon they brought seeds from the Dnieper to the Rhine in the stuffing inside their saddles; and for a while plants from the steppes grew around Paris.

Certainly odd plants have come into England this time with American troops, and with lease-lend seeds. You may have had in your garden—there has been enough of it anyway in Staffordshire gardens—a creeping nightshade whose home is South America. It arrived with carrot seed, so it appears, from the western United States. This spread of seeds goes on and on, incessantly, around the world, agriculturally and in other ways. But it is lucky for us that not so many of all the species on the move manage to establish themselves. For an anthropophyte the biological grade, so to say, is a high one. The sowthistles and the fumitories (and the rats) are all well equipped in many more ways than one.

NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE MORRIS OXFORD

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE Morris Oxford is the larger of the two cars being produced by the Morris factory in 1949; the smaller Minor was the subject of a road-test report in COUNTRY LIFE on June 3. In both cars it is clear that the design staff have believed strongly that the majority of motorists are more interested in economy and day-to-day reliability than in superlative performance. The Oxford, like the Minor, is meant to give exceptionally good fuel consumption, and a high cruising speed in relation to the maximum possible speed. This second factor means that, in the hands of the average driver, the car is unlikely, during normal use, to reach speeds which might over-stress some component.

No chassis frame as such is used on the car. Instead, the body, sides and floor form an all-steel framework in conjunction with heavy-gauge side members. This method of construction gives great strength, and, at the same time, a reduction in weight. The heavy side members are the widest portion of the car and, in the event of any impact, should prevent damage to the body panelling. The front suspension is by torsion bar and wishbones. Apart from the great increase in comfort and stability obtained by the use of independent suspension, it also permits the engine to be mounted further forward in the frame. This allows passengers to be seated within the wheelbase and provides greater luggage space without overhang at the rear. The portable jack engages with sockets on either side of the car, beneath the middle door pillar, which obviates the necessity of grovelling underneath. The drive in the rear axle is of hypoid type, which permits a lower transmission line, thus avoiding the inconvenience of a transmission tunnel in the rear floor.

The engine is a four-cylinder of just under 1½ litres, employing side-by-side valves. The total power output of 41 brake-horsepower appears on the low side by present-day standards, but it should be remembered that the use of a body of good aerodynamic form reduces the power required for any given speed. The oil filler is easily reached, high up at the front of the engine, and the dip-stick is of sensible proportions. The battery is mounted on the engine side of the bulkhead and the front pair of hydraulic dampers, which assist the springing, are carried inside the engine compartment, away from road grit. As the engine is a side-valve type the ignition distributor has been mounted above the cylinder head, where it can be easily reached for cleaning or adjustment.

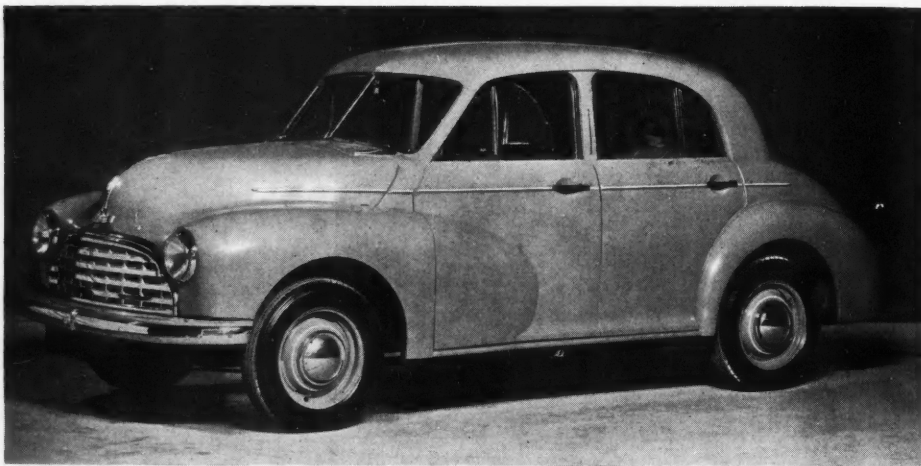
The body provides adequate room for four people, and the use of a bench-type front seat makes it possible to carry six, if necessary, for short journeys. The four doors are hinged at their forward edge, as is now becoming general

practice, to prevent their accidental opening by air pressure, should they be insecurely closed. The gear lever is mounted on the steering column, to allow full advantage to be taken of the full-width front seat, and the hand brake lever is fitted below the instrument panel on the driver's right. The front and rear seats measure 52 and 51 inches across respectively, and adequate headroom is assured by the distance from seat to roof being 40 inches in the front and 37 inches in the rear. The luggage boot is of ample size, measuring 36 x 16 x 50 inches, and the spare wheel—as well as the jack and large tools—is carried in a separate compartment beneath the luggage space. No middle armrest is fitted to either front or rear seat. In addition to a large cubby-hole on the fascia there is a wide shelf beneath, running the full width of the body, and also a useful shelf behind the rear squab. Small lockers are provided under the rear seat for the stowage of articles unlikely to be frequently needed. The front seat is roller mounted to make adjustment easier. Swivelling ventilation panels are

manner, however, as the gear change is simplicity in the extreme.

The riding and handling of the Oxford are not precisely what one would expect from a car with independent torsion bar suspension. The ride is much firmer than one has grown accustomed to on most 1949 cars, but although it does not bear comparison with that of some cars, more particularly when only a partial load is carried, it smooths out as the speed rises. The car is most stable on the straight, and there is no sign of snaking, while on corners—either of small radius or fast curves—the car handles in a manner more Continental than trans-Atlantic. The Lockheed hydraulic brakes produced excellent retardation, although with only two people in the car there was a tendency to lock the rear wheels, but only when one was attempting emergency stops. Under normal braking, or with the full load being carried, the brakes were fully up to their task.

Two criticisms, affecting components, are called for. The horn would be of little use in



THE MORRIS OXFORD, FEATURES OF WHICH ARE FOUR WIDE DOORS AND SWIVELLING VENTILATION PANELS ON THE FRONT DOORS

fitted to the leading edge of both front doors, and an air conditioning system can be obtained as an extra.

My first few miles' experience of driving the car confirmed that superlative performance has not been a principal preoccupation with the manufacturers. Although the low-speed top-gear acceleration is similar to that of the pre-war Morris Ten, the acceleration at higher speeds has been improved, and the general overall performance should be all that the average owner of this type of car will expect. It is immediately apparent, on reaching the open road, that the Oxford combines in one car a maximum of over 70 m.p.h. with the capability of averaging better than 30 m.p.g. on most journeys. The ease, assisted by the high gear ratio and the aerodynamic body form, with which the car is enabled to cruise at just below the maximum speed is of great value, and the fact that few drivers will habitually take advantage of this quality will automatically assist in obtaining excellent fuel consumption.

The steering-column gear control is among the best I have tried, and its operation makes one feel that manual movements are being transmitted hydraulically. With a maximum of 37 m.p.h. on the second of the four speeds, it is possible to start on second, and, on reaching the legal limit, change directly into top gear. This chauffeur style of driving is a pleasant relaxation in town driving. The engine gives evidence of being a four-cylinder only at excessively low speeds on top gear, or if the car is being forced up a long hill on top gear, when a change down should have been made. There is no need for any driver to misuse the car in this

certain foreign markets, as it is much too gentle in tone and power. The windscreen wipers, which operate from the outer corners of the screen, leave a considerable portion of the screen (top, middle) unwiped, whereas if they operated from the middle this would be avoided. The pedals are suitably spaced, even for one wearing large shoes, and room is left for the driver's left foot beside the clutch lever. The pedals are offset slightly towards the middle of the car, but this is no inconvenience and in a matter of minutes the driver will have settled comfortably into their use.

The overall petrol consumption for my test, including much cruising at high speed, as well as the actual performance tests, was 32 m.p.g., and I have no doubt that this figure will be equalled—if not excelled—by the average purchaser. The headlamps are of the smaller in-built type now fashionable, and give an adequate beam for most conditions, although in the dipped position they demand a rather sharp drop in the cruising speed. As always, the car was parked in the open each night during my test, but started up without difficulty each morning, although some time had to be devoted to warming-up before the engine gave its best without hesitation.

It is fair to say that the Oxford does not make such an outstanding impression on one as the previously tested Minor, but it is a car that definitely appeals to one after an extended mileage, and the minor criticisms tend to recede into the background. Owing to the high cruising speed possible, the low fuel consumption, and the effortless running, it should give good service for long distances without expert attention.

THE MORRIS OXFORD

Makers: Morris Motors Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.

SPECIFICATION

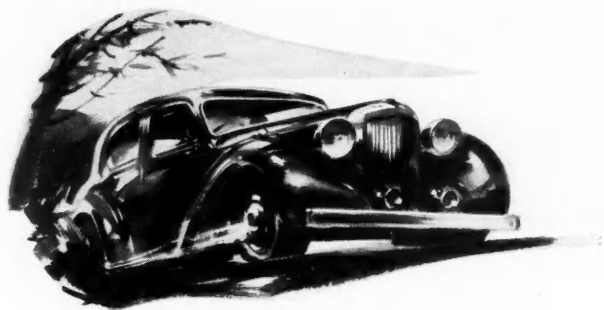
Price .. £505 9s. 5d.	Brakes Lockheed hydraulic
(incl. P.T. £110 9s. 5d.)	Suspension Independent
Cubic cap. 1,476 c.c.	(front)
B : S 73.5 x 87 mm.	Wheelbase 8 ft. 1 in.
Cylinders.. Four	Track (front) 4 ft. 5 ins.
Valves .. Side by side	Track (rear) 4 ft. 5 ins.
B.H.P. 41 at 4,200 r.p.m.	O'all length 13 ft. 11 ins.
Carb. .. S.U.	.. width 5 ft. 5 ins.
Ignition .. Lucas coil.	.. height 5 ft. 3 ins.
Oil filter .. Suction gauge	Ground clearance 6½ ins.
1st gear .. 15.94 to 1	Turning circle 36 ft.
2nd gear .. 9.43 to 1	Weight 20½ cwt.
3rd gear .. 6.3 to 1	Fuel cap. 9½ galls.
4th gear .. 4.55 to 1	Oil cap. 9½ pints
Final drive Hypoid bevel	Water cap. 16½ pints
	Tyres Dunlop 5.25 x 15

PERFORMANCE

Accelera- tion secs.	Max speed 71.2 m.p.h.
10-30 Top 13.8 3rd 9.4	Petrol consumption
20-40 Top 13.6 3rd 10.3	32 m.p.g. at average speed
0-60 All gears 31.5	of 45 m.p.h.

BRAKES : 30 to 0 in 32 feet (94 per cent. efficiency)
RELIABLE CRUISING SPEED : 69.5 miles per hour.

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FARMING NOTES

LABOUR PROBLEMS

THIS is perhaps one of the busiest periods of the whole year on my farm, and I could do with twice as many men for two or three weeks as I have got. First of all, there is a big acreage of seeds hay to make and get. I have already cut some of the lucerne and cocksfoot, which is a heavy crop—it has been affected far less by the dry spring and the late frosts than the clovers, which, though thick, are not so long as usual. Then I have a lot of hoeing to do. All my sugar-beet is singled, but, since the rain began, the weeds have grown apace and they must all be hand-hoed again. The potatoes, too, need hand-hoeing and, of course, there is all the ordinary routine work of the farm to be seen to as well. Somehow or other we shall get through it I have no doubt, but it will be a struggle, for there is no pool of reserve labour upon which to draw.

A Good Rotation

THERE was a time when we were taught that one of the tests to apply to any rotation was whether the labour it required was distributed evenly throughout the year; and a very good test too. A good rotation should, I am sure, create as constant a labour demand in all the months of the year as possible. This is where a rotation that includes a very large proportion of sugar-beet and potatoes fails. Such a rotation can be successful only where additional labour is available at certain peak periods. Of course, in some areas this reserve labour force is supplied by women—the wives and daughters of the farm-workers—who, for such jobs as singling sugar-beet and picking potatoes, are as valuable as men. It is very odd how in some areas it is traditional for all the women to turn out and help at busy times, whereas in other areas they never do, and, what is more, consider such work rather degrading. Strangely enough it seems to be in those districts where the men earn most money that the women are the most eager to work, and the converse is true as well. For some years a good many farmers have depended upon Committee labour to help them at busy seasons. To depend on casual gang labour of this type is I am sure a mistake and I am glad that there is a marked tendency for it to decrease. This labour was always costly, costly that is to somebody even if that somebody was only the Ministry of Agriculture. Now that farmers are to bear the whole of the cost, the popularity of Committee labour is on the wane. It is good to see the old sound ideas gradually re-establishing themselves.

The Best Nurse Crop?

WHICH is the best nurse crop for small seeds? On the whole I imagine that barley is the one most often chosen; but I have come to the conclusion that, on my land, autumn sown wheat is the best. I am distinctly anxious at the moment about the small seeds that I sowed under barley in April. I am not at all sure that the rain came in time to save them. They appeared to be coming on quite nicely once, but they seem to make little progress now. Of course it is impossible to be certain until the autumn, but I should not be surprised if one at least of these fields failed. On the other hand, the small seeds that I sowed in March under wheat look strong and well, in spite of the fact that they were broadcast, whereas those I sowed a month later were drilled. The advantages of wheat as a nurse crop in this dry area seems to me to be threefold. First of all it stands better than barley, particularly if you grow one of the modern, short, stiff-strawed varieties; then it is possible to sow your small seeds much earlier without fear of their growing up and making harvesting difficult if the

season should prove a moist growing one, and finally, the tilth on a field of autumn sown wheat is sure to be a good one in the spring—fine and firm. My practice is to broadcast the small seeds in March in the winter wheat without any previous cultivations, then harrow twice—once each way—with fairly heavy "two-horse" harrows and finally roll it down, though the rolling may have to wait for two or three weeks. With these methods I have never failed to get a good plant, except on one occasion when the wheat crop was altogether too thick. It is here I think that Scottish practice is better than English. We are too greedy and want to have it both ways, a maximum corn crop and a perfect plant of seeds—and the two do not as a rule go together. The Scotsman is content to aim at nothing more than a modest crop of corn, using a rather lighter seeding in order that the small seeds may have a fair chance. And surely he is wise, particularly when a long ley is being sown, for a good seeds mixture to-day is expensive, and taking the long view it is better to accept a smaller return from the single corn crop if by so doing a maximum return during the following three or four ley years can be secured. Even where one-year leys only are sown it is important to get a plant, for, as every farmer knows, nothing is more disconcerting and disorganising than a failure of small seeds.

Smallholdings

THE report of the Government's Smallholdings Advisory Council published recently is an interesting document. It appears that the Minister of Agriculture is in general agreement with the Council's recommendations, which in his view afford a satisfactory basis for developing the Government's policy of providing smallholdings so that experienced agricultural workers may have opportunities of advancement. The report suggests that the provision of smallholdings should not be carried so far as to bring about any radical change in the general structure of the industry as a whole. It also recommends that suitable co-operative methods should be organised by smallholding authorities, as these can be of great value to the small producer. The aim is to provide a full-time smallholder with a holding from which he and his family can reasonably be expected to obtain an annual net income of from £400 to £500. This I suppose is about the sum that a father and son might be expected to earn in the course of a year if they worked full time for a farmer, though I fancy that in the latter case they would not have to work either so hard or so long; certainly they would not have the same responsibilities.

Fox Invasion

I AM afraid that, for a variety of reasons, the Forestry Commissioners are not always popular neighbours. The owner of an estate famous for its shooting, in an area where there has never been any fox-hunting and where foxes up to a few years ago were almost unknown, tells me that he is now overrun with them and that his keepers have accounted for no fewer than fifty during the last twelve months. Rightly or wrongly (and I suspect rightly) he blames the Forestry Commission, who during the past twenty years have established a large area of woodland on his boundary. This apparently is a stronghold from which it is impossible to dislodge the foxes, which depend on the surrounding farms to provide them with food. I confess that I sympathise with him, for, where they do not provide sport, foxes are merely a liability, and where there are too many they will not even provide sport, however good the country for hunting.

XENOPHON.

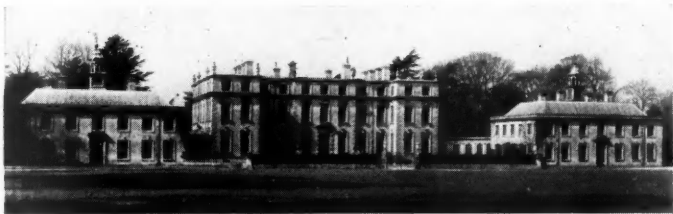
THE ESTATE MARKET

DITCHLEY TO BE SOLD

DITCHLEY, one of three great 18th-century mansions in Oxfordshire—Blenheim and Heythrop are the others—is for sale. Mr. Ronald Tree, whose home it is, states that he is obliged to sell the property because of high taxation, but expresses the hope that "it will continue in use for the purpose for which it was built." Mr. Tree, whose mother, the late Countess Beatty, was the daughter of Mr. Marshall Field, senr., of Chicago, is going to live in America with his wife, who is herself American by birth.

BUILT BY JAMES GIBBS

DITCHLEY was built for the second Earl of Lichfield by James Gibbs and was completed in 1722. It is in the Palladian style and consists of a main building, with a front of 138 ft., and two wings, having a total frontage of 341 ft. In common with other great contemporary houses



DITCHLEY, OXFORDSHIRE: THE ENTRANCE FRONT

far removed from a town, Ditchley was equipped with its own brew-house, dairy and everything necessary to make it a self-supporting unit. The house was fully described in COUNTRY LIFE of June 9 and 16, 1934.

The history of Ditchley begins with an earlier house built on a site a quarter of a mile distant from the existing building and purchased in 1580 by Sir Henry Lee, a prominent figure at the Court of Queen Elizabeth. Here he entertained the Queen in 1592, and, later, James I, who came with his son, Prince Henry, for the hunting. After his death, Ditchley passed to his cousin, another Henry Lee, who was made a baronet by James I, and then by direct descent to yet another Henry Lee, father of the builder of the present house. This Henry Lee was matched to Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, natural daughter of Charles II by the Duchess of Cleveland. They were married in 1677, when their ages were 16 and 12 respectively, and by virtue of the "high hope" the King entertained "of so distinguished a youth," young Sir Henry was created Earl of Lichfield.

OSTERLEY PARK FOR V. AND A. MUSEUM

OSTERLEY PARK, Middlesex, which Lord Jersey has given to the Nation, is to be used as an extension of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Lord Jersey has handed over the house and grounds to the National Trust, who will let them at a nominal rent on a full repairing lease to the Ministry of Works. The Ministry of Education will be responsible for the conduct of the museum.

Lord Jersey had previously offered Osterley to the Nation, with an indefinite loan of the contents, in 1946, and according to the National Trust's report for 1947-48, arrangements had been made to accept the offer under a plan by which the Middlesex County Council and other councils were to have been responsible for its upkeep. But in 1947 Middlesex County Council withdrew from the scheme owing to a disagreement about their representation on the management side. A new scheme, involving

the purchase of the contents of Osterley was then evolved and the Ministry of Education have agreed to pay approximately £120,000 for the contents, which include the furniture designed for the house by Robert Adam.

It is understood that Lord Jersey, who now lives in the Channel Islands, will keep a number of the pictures and that he is building a gallery at his new home in which to house them.

350 ACRES AT HAM TO BE SOLD

A YEAR ago Sir Lyonel Tollemache gave Ham House, near Richmond, to the National Trust, under almost identical conditions to those governing the transfer of Osterley. Like Osterley, Ham is scheduled for use by the Ministry of Education as a museum, and £90,000 was paid for its contents. Now comes news that 350 acres of the surrounding land

are to be sold, either privately, or by auction in the autumn.

LORD YARBOROUGH'S LINCOLNSHIRE ESTATES

IT has been harder hit by the present crippling rates of death duties than that of Lord Yarborough. And now it is reported that the present Earl is contemplating the sale of Broughton Woods, one of his north Lincolnshire estates, to the Duke of Westminster.

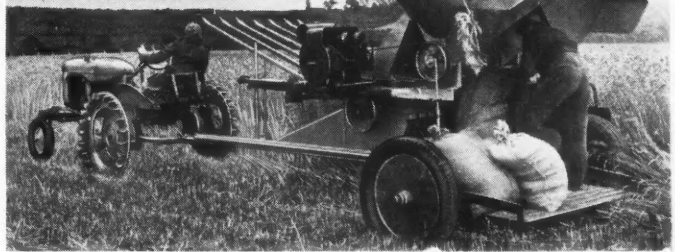
When the fourth Earl died in 1936, his son inherited 50,000 acres, but a year later was compelled to sell a large acreage at Manby, near Broughton, in order to pay the death duties on his father's estate. In 1943, part of the Brocklesby estate was sold for £62,000 in order to meet outstanding death duties, and more farms at Brocklesby were sold a year later. The sale now contemplated is necessitated by the death of the fifth Earl in February of last year.

WOOLLEY PARK SALE BROADCAST

AN unusual feature of the recent auction of the Woolley Park estate, of 1,627 acres, situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire, five miles from Wakefield, is that it was recorded for broadcasting. In other respects the sale saw the familiar break-up and dispersal of yet another agricultural estate. Of the 83 lots listed in the catalogue, 28—totalling 1,009 acres—were sold in the sale-room for a total of just over £18,000. Other lots were disposed of privately, before and after the auction, principally to tenants, and negotiations are already in progress for the sale of the remaining 618 acres. The auctioneers, Messrs. R. C. Knight and Sons, were notified just before the sale that a Tree Preservation Order was to be made covering the greater part of the estate, but the announcement had little, if any, adverse effect and prices for freehold timber lots were high.

Mr. F. M. Guthrie, a Scarborough, timber merchant, paid £35,000 for Garth, a 5,000-acre estate in Perthshire, at the auction held in Perth by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff's Leeds office. PROCURATOR.

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NEW BOOKS

END OF THE SITWELL SAGA

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IN the "Envoy" which brings to an end *Laughter in the Next Room* (Macmillan, 18s.), Sir Osbert Sitwell writes: "This is the fourth volume of my reminiscences, and we are, in a sense, at the end, for the fifth volume, though essential to the rest, is to be of a different kind from the others, more in the nature of salves fired in honour of our epoch, a bouquet of rockets . . . concerned . . . with other artists seen through my eyes." So this is the end of the Sitwell Saga, and there falls upon the reviewer the double task of making known this present volume and attempting to assess the value, the significance, of the whole.

The prime significance, to me, is the concentration, for, large as the work is, it is shapely, admitting no loose ends of the half-perceived or the

"It's a pity Edith didn't take to lawn-tennis," and "Edith's poems make me look ridiculous."

Well, there the rebellion was, triune, æsthetic rather than social or economic, the three as slippery as quicksilver, refusing to be picked up and fitted to any function but the registration of their own particular temperatures. It is, above all, this spectacle, and the fact that one of the participants in it was able to be also the inspired spectator and recorder of it, that makes the book unlike any other.

Placed as he was at the centre of this amusing discord between two generations, and that at a moment of great historical significance, Sir Osbert Sitwell had an incomparable opportunity, for he was able to look at both sides. He can give us on the one hand

LAUGHTER IN THE NEXT ROOM. By Osbert Sitwell (Macmillan, 18s.)

THE JOURNALS OF ANDRÉ GIDE. Translated by Justin O'Brien (Secker and Warburg, 30s.)

COUNTRY COMPANY. Compiled by Richard Harman (Blandford, 12s. 6d.)

BURMA'S ICY MOUNTAINS. By F. Kingdon-Ward (Cape, 15s.)

guessed-at, sticking closely not to what might vaguely have been called 'the life of my times, but to the more important thing, from the point of view of an artist's expression: my life as in my times. "I have not wanted to justify or explain, but to make a statement, a record; this is how it was for one of my origin, experience and temperament." Thus, though he claims "to illustrate, through my own career and sensibilities, a family, a background, and an age," the last word cannot be admitted. The age was enormous, chaotic and fateful; the picture is of a life conditioned by a given "origin, experience and temperament" passing through it, as unable to apprehend "the age" as a dweller on a fortunate island is unable to apprehend the world, diversified by squalor and magnificence.

LIFE WITH FATHER

This partiality of the picture is its greatest strength, for the part which is exhibited in the frame of these four volumes vibrates with a remarkable vitality, which, diffused, would have been weakened. Certain adventitious factors contribute to this, and mainly that this patrician family, at the moment considered, produced some remarkable human beings. The lives, in these latter days, of most patrician families are dull enough, but there was nothing dull in the Sitwell family. So long as Sir George Sitwell lived, there was always, even had there been nothing else, life with Father. But there was much else, for it chanced—and a rare chance it was, so that the circumstances which produced this book are not likely to be repeated: it chanced that every one of Sir George's children was in sharp rebellion against many of the things he stood for; a rebellion whose *bouleversement* of Sir George's world can best be gauged through some of his unique phrases:

the magniloquent seigneurial existence of the artistocrat, blazing forth in gestures at once magnificent and meaningless, and on the other the reaching out of the young people towards the significance and certitudes of the arts. When the two sides mingle there is comedy indeed, for Sir George was blandly ignorant even of the identity of the writers, musicians and painters whom his children brought to live under his roof, and eat at his table.

A GREAT ECCENTRIC

The historical significance of the moment had much to do with creating the perfection of the situation, for no doubt it was the quaking of the social and economic ground beneath his feet, and the not-far-distant rumour of disruption, that intensified the aloof perplexity of Sir George Sitwell in a world that seemed so little disposed to conform to the patterns of antiquity. He played the game according to his own notions to the end, so that, only a week before the second World War broke out he wrote: "*Renishaw*. Several things still need doing. A beginning at least should be made with the Lake Pavilion, the building of which has been delayed too long . . ." and so forth. That his children did not share his apprehensions, his yearning not for continuity but for unchangeability, must have made a great part of the bafflement that infused his furiously active and odd existence. However, a niche in fame is not denied him. He is here, in four volumes, in the round, one of the great English eccentrics.

And when I say a niche in fame we must remember that his son has created this fame for him, for a thing merely in existence cannot be a work of art till it is seen, absorbed and regurgitated. A work of art it is, this portrait and the books of which it is one figure in a living frieze. It was fortunate that Sir Osbert Sitwell was

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born at a time which permits him to stand with one foot in the late Victorian age and one in our own. He thus spans history's Great Divide, and it is difficult to think of anyone who could more illustriously have recorded the arc of territory on which his eye rested.

ANDRÉ GIDE, 1928-39

We must take a writer as he is, but that cannot prevent us from wishing, now and then, that he was a little otherwise. The long progression of André Gide's *Journals* unrolls before us. Here now is Volume III, covering the years from 1928 to 1939, translated by Justin O'Brien (Secker and Warburg, 30s.). And I do wish that here and there we might find a smile. I begin to find the *Journals* very repetitive. The author's quarrel with formalised religion, his distrust of family life, his obsession with homosexuality, even his itch and consequent insomnia, buzz and buzz through the pages. One of these days, it is to be hoped, someone will do the formidable job of pruning this thicket and showing the shape of Gide's mind.

For what a mind it is, and how worthy of consideration! What I fear is that, presented in this form, it will earn the consideration of only a dauntless few. It is a good thing that, for them, the complete work is here. It gives one the feeling almost of living with the author; but Gide's essence, I think, ought to be distilled for the advantage of those who will shy away from this vast presentation.

VIGOROUS OLD AGE

Gide is 59 when this volume opens, 70 at its close. He dwells rather morosely on the passing of his years. "I am constantly computing my age and telling myself that the ground may suddenly give way beneath my feet." But physical age and disabilities do not diminish the adventurousness of his mind. "I have rarely felt my mind more fit." He reads enormously and has a perfection of concise comment. Take this on Jane Austen. "She will never risk herself on heights exposed to too strong winds. An exquisite mastery of what can be mastered." He is as assiduous as ever in his work on the pianoforte, as penetrating as ever in his comments on composers. He maintains complete touch with the literary life of France, which is nowhere more fully illustrated than in this work. Those writers whom he dislikes he can flay with a phrase. "Frightful monotony of these *Cahiers* of Barrès. A mind on the leash, always circling round its kennel. He attached his collar himself." He can tuck into a sentence enough thought to keep the mind occupied for a week: "Perfect optimism is always on the side of the tortured." He suffers, like all writers, from "the requests of bores" and suggests the following answer: "Is working, and urgently begs you to leave him alone for a while." He is aware of himself and not shy of declaring, without any hint of arrogance, his aristocracy. "Nothing is more saddening for some (of whom I am one) than to belong—oh, despite oneself!—to a select group and to be unable to deign communing with the vast majority of humanity."

These are the years of Gide's enthusiasm for Russia and bitter disappointment. "I should like to cry aloud my affection for Russia," he is writing in 1931, "and that my cry should be heard, should have importance." His book, *Return from the U.S.S.R.* tells how all that ended.

It is a question whether anyone so restlessly given over as Gide to an examination of life in all its aspects can ever be happy, in the conventional sense of the word. What one feels all through this book is gravity, Wordsworth's "still sad music" with its "ample power to chasten and subdue." On the last page but one the author is writing: "I have lost interest in the great game of life and long to withdraw"; but on the last of all: "I enjoy chatting with Roger Martin du Gard . . . Conversation does not oppose us: it teaches, warms and enlightens us. It is, for me at least, extraordinarily enriching and profitable, and (perhaps I should say: above all) I enjoy it."

TWENTY COUNTRY TALES

I trust I shall be pardoned for reviewing a book of which I am part author. It is only a little part. Twenty contributions make up *Country Company* (Blandford Press, 12s. 6d.), and I write but one. The compiler, Mr. Richard Harman, has got a good team together. There is writing in prose and poetry, and the illustrations are colour reproductions of Lakeland water-colours by Bernard Eyre Walker and scraperboard pictures by Joan Rickarby.

As the title indicates, the intention is to celebrate various aspects of the country scene. A. L. Rowse contributes a grim little short story of Cornish life; Roland Pertwee recalls some early adventures with a salmon-rod; J. Wentworth Day calls his piece *The Spirit of Sedgemoor*, and I have never known that spirit better evoked. Mr. Henry Williamson tells, as only he could, of the taming of an owl, and Mr. Louis Quinain, a literary policeman, writes with humour and knowledge of a country beat. These are but some of the contributors to what will make an attractive "gift book."

BOTANY IN BURMA

I must mention, without space for detail, Mr. F. Kingdon-Ward's *Burma's Icy Mountains* (Cape, 15s.). Mr. Kingdon-Ward is secure now in reputation as a plant-hunter, and this is an account of an adventure—in 1937—and another in 1938-39, in quest of plants among the Alps which lie in the North of Burma.

It is a fascinating tale of hardship, difficulty and perseverance. To what adours the "flower in the crannied wall" of the deanery rock-garden may owe itself is here apparent. If you want a strenuous tale, you have it; and if your interest is scientifically horticultural, you have that, too, thrown in for good measure.

SUFFOLK STORIES

EAST ANGLIANS and others with a special fondness for Suffolk will welcome two recent books, one on the county as a whole and the other on one of its most interesting towns.

Companion into Suffolk is the latest volume to be added to the lengthening series published by Methuen (10s. 6d.). Its author, Mr. Herbert W. Tomkins, chooses to concentrate on the literary and historical associations of the county, and his agreeable commentary should provide just the right kind of companion for tourists spending a week-end, a week or a month exploring its old towns and villages.

Story of Southwold (F. Jenkins, High Street, Southwold, 15s.) is the product of a team of writers who have compiled an excellent book about their town and its many interesting aspects. Miss M. J. Becker as editor has performed her duties skilfully. The book is admirably illustrated. C. L.

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MORE NOTES ABOUT *Hats*

(Right) Poke bonnet in chalk-white lace straw with white roses. From the Thaarup Teenage and Twenty collection

(Below) A coarse, light cream-coloured straw with a simple band of ribbon, and a shady brim. Simone Mirman

Photographs by
COUNTRY LIFE
Studio



THE shapes of the hats become more interesting as trimming is pruned away.

Many rely entirely on their shape and the material in which they are made for their decoration, especially the huge black hats with only a simple ribbon band. There are numbers of these designed for garden parties and light coloured summer frocks—most becoming hats, simple enough to be worn a great deal, yet, as are all good hats, capable of looking grand.

The black hats are made in light fine straws, ballbuntals, crinoline, pedal, leghorn, as well as wide, lacy straws that are nearly transparent. The wide brims are often caught and folded back into elaborate shapes or dented in front, or have the edge of the wide brim folded back into a deep ledge all round. They are generally immensely wide either side, often cut away to nothing at the back. Others subscribe a huge arch over the face, or are flat and semi-circular. Crowns are shallow, deep enough to fit well on to the head, but the wide brims make hatpins and elastics a necessity in this climate.

After the black hats come the large white, yellow and toast-coloured hats, most of them bonnet-shaped in chip straw or in coarse fancy straws, a few in horsehair. Decorative chalk-white bonnets with wide brims have been designed by Mr. Thaarup for young people. He includes them in his new summer range for the teenage and twenties, and they cost round about £3. The loosely plaited chalk-white straws that look like paper and coarse chip straws are trimmed with a moss rose set one side over the ear in a nest of folded white tulle or by huge white poppies massed in the dip of the brim.

Coarse cream straws are runners-up in popularity, many shaped like large bonnets cut away at the back with a curve over the face. Shady hats with flat brims in wicker-work straw or huge hats in leghorn or fancy straw with undulating brims are intended for the garden. Deeper tones of yellow and real sun-tan Tuscan straws are used for the smaller hats, which are most sophisticated and are intended to be worn with the all-black frocks and suits. Newest of all are the tiny Tuscan straw caps decorated with posies of flowers made by hand, most exquisitely, from the same straw. They settle down over a short haircut so that only a rim of hair shows all round. Debenham and Freebody

(Continued on page 1464)

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show several—a cap in a fine straw the colour of toast with a minute rolled brim, with a wreath laid inside of tiny flowers made from the straw, also a larger cap in a coarse cream straw decorated by a quill. A novelty is the wreath of tiny multi-coloured garden flowers to pin round an umbrella top or a wrist, the flowers matching those on a straw beret. Taffeta sailors attached to a skull cap of taffeta were worn dead straight on the head, so was a larger straw sailor, both rather amusing after the romantic bonnets and swooning blacks.

CLOTHES for the early autumn and winter now being shown in London by the big wholesale houses develop the established lines of fashion rather than introduce anything startling. The most radical change is in the skirts of both day and evening dresses where there is a tendency for overskirts and asymmetric drapery to replace the symmetrical tubes, pleats or gores. The Christian Dior dress with its voluminous overskirt that buttons on, leaving a flat panel down the front, and is lined with stiff canvas, is shown in a great many different versions. This overskirt has the effect of widening the hips and of making the waist look even smaller than ever. Then there is a Balenciaga dress with a triangular apron effect in front that buttons on over a pencil-slim skirt that is chic. Cuffs are generally flaring, shoulders slim and the necklines plain to fit snugly under the winter coats.

As dresses become more fanciful in shape, coats tend to become plainer and many of the coats for the autumn are extremely plain, all save for their collars, which are dramatic in the extreme. The high, wide collar of the Puritan, the folded shawl collar, the long fringed scarf, the Medici collar and the coachman's cape all appear on the scene. One of the best designs is a modified version of a high folded collar on a coat that



Fancy black crochet straw cut away at the back, wide either side, worn nearly straight. Aage Thaarup

black silk bengaline of Dorville, made into a cocktail dress with a full pleated skirt and low-cut top. Both these materials are matt and as closely woven as a fine wool. The new crêpe tweeds of this autumn feature plaids and largish chalk-line overchecks. Nigrella is another Gardiner woollen brought out for the autumn, a lightweight weave resembling a jersey that hangs beautifully and is made in jaspé and tweedy patterns for dresses. Fine black silk jersey reappears on the fashion scene for cross-over evening sweaters, waistlength and high-necked with deep dolman sleeves. These sweaters are worn with full, ankle-length skirts in pale, glamorous silks, stiff and rustling, pleated to the tiny waists

has deep armholes, a seam right over the top of the wide sleeves that taper to a small waist-band and a moderate flare to the hem. This loose-looking, straight coat has a casual look that is smart carried out in thick velours and duvetens in dark colours. It adheres to the pyramid silhouette and requires a tiny, close-fitting hat to complete it, as do most of the fitted coats with their large elaborate collar arrangements. It is very easy to look "over-hatted" in these clothes, and many of the models in the recent showings suffered from the hats that accompanied them being over-large and over-weighting the silhouette. Many of the first autumn hats are charming. Mr. Thaarup is showing small, draped caps ending in some kind of trimming, a ribbon, a pom-pom, or feather that just brushes one shoulder.

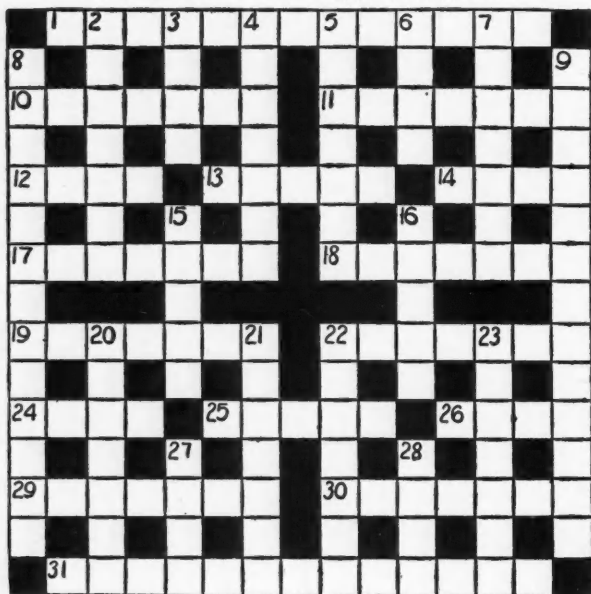
Skirts everywhere seem to be shorter and armholes easy, and there is a great deal of black and some really vivid colours again.

Two of the most effective of the new fabrics shown for afternoon are black—the black silk barathea which Matita make up for smart afternoon tailor-mades, and the

CROSSWORD No. 1010

COUNTRY LIFE books to the value of 3 guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 1010, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Wednesday, June 22, 1949.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



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SOLUTION TO No. 1009. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 10, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Cold shoulder; 9, Tall order; 10, Arris; 11, Riches; 12, Whittened; 13, Eschew; 15, Prepares; 18, Landseer; 19, Cobweb; 21, Clematis; 23, Recoil; 26, Rinse; 27, Bandstand; 28, Penny wedding. **DOWN.**—1, Coterie; 2, Lilac; 3, Smokeless; 4, Oudh; 5, Lurchers; 6, Exact; 7, Resides; 8, Front row; 14, Contemns; 16, Professed; 17, Beribbon; 18, Lucerne; 20, Bulldog; 22, Abele; 24, Okapi; 25, Snow.

ACROSS

1. It is not another term for tossing the caber (8, 5)
10. This means getting sick to come to the point (7)
11. Small talk emanating from Partlet (7)
- 12 and 13. It is apt to be overlooked by students of 14 (4, 5)
14. Shape for a seat (4)
17. Otherwise carrots, so to say (7)
18. Showing the effects of footwork (7)
19. Acknowledgments of debts to the devil. How wicked! (7)
22. This plant is a compound of sea and fire (7)
24. It might mean talk about groceries for grocers (4)
- 25 and 26. December fare (5, 4)
29. Elongated and involved tangle, yet not ungraceful withal (7)
30. One of the gambits perhaps (7)
31. Time to be wide awake (5, 8)

DOWN

2. Not well brought up (7)
3. He must have got involved with us: at least, they might lend colour to the idea (4)
4. A bachelor of science takes on 500 so as to get away (7)
5. Top side (anag.) (7)
6. But the breadwinner cannot afford to (4)
7. It may intercept a shot between the posts without quite stopping it (7)
8. Carpet town (13)
9. To someone contemplating a dachshund here may be food for thought (6, 7)
- 15 and 16. "A savage place! as holy and enchanted
"As e'er beneath a waning moon was
haunted
"By woman wailing for her —"
—Coleridge (10)
20. One ripe to become an explorer (7)
21. In brief the Confessor canonised (7)
22. Scene of labour with a conservative ending (7)
23. There is something inhuman about it all with the sound of a cane entering in (7)
27. Festive occasion (4)
28. One of the sons of Israel (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 1008 is

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Can you drink it?

Yes.

Is it made in any particular county?

Yes.

Is it made in Devon?

Yes.

Is it Devonshire Cream?

No.

Is it nice and sweet?

Yes.

It's cyder!

Yes.

Let's have a recap. It's made in Devon, it's nice and sweet and it's cyder...

Yes.

16
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IN SCOTLAND 1/10



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